WEATHER
Scattered Showers
Partial Clearing
Warmer

Daily Worker

★ Edition

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ATOMIC BOMB HITS JAPAN

Equals 20,000 Tons of TNT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UP).—The most terrifying engine of destruction ever devised by man—an atomic bomb carrying the explosive force of more than 20,000 tons of TNT—was turned loose against Japan Sunday as American airmen opened a "surrender or else—" assault against the enemy homeland. President Truman, revealing the biggest and best kept military secret of the war — the long dreamed-of release of atomic energy — said today that the awesome weapon was America's answer to Japanese rejection of the Potsdam surrender ultimatum. In what amounted to a new ultimatum, he warned:

"If they do not now accept our terms they may expect a rain of ruin from the air, the like of which has never been seen or heard."

So mighty is this superbomb, he said in a special statement, that it packs 2,000 times more wallop than the 22,000-pound British "Grand Slam" blockbuster, heretofore the most destructive weapon known to mankind.

The first of the bombs went smashing down on Hiroshima, important Japanese army base on the home island of Honshu. The devastation wrought is not yet known, but military men said the bomb's potentialities stagger the imagination.

Other stories on atom bomb appear on page 12.

Details of the weapon must remain a military secret, but the War Department disclosed that one of its chief components is radio-acitve uranium, a rare element in the chromium group found in a combination of pitchblend and certain other rare minerals.

It also is the first known time that atomic energy has been harnessed for such purposes outside the laboratories. Mr. Truman disclosed that the Germans had been working feverishly, but in vain, to perfect such a bomb when they surrendered.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said, "It is abundantly clear that the possession of this weapon by the United States, even in its present form, should prove a tremendous aid in shortening the war against Japan."

He also revealed that a more powerful type, increasing by "several fold" its present destructive fury, will be "forthcoming shortly."

TESTED IN NEW MEXICO

The first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan just three weeks after the new weapon underwent its initial test firing in a remote section of the Alamogordo air base, 120 miles southeast of Albuquerque, N. M.

The War Department said the explosion of the test bomb immediately vaporized a steel tower from which it was suspended, left a "huge sloping crater" where the tower had stood, and knocked down two observers more than five and one-half miles away. The detonation also was heard by a blind girl near Albuquerque.

Describing the test, it said there was a blinding burst of light more brilliant than "the brightest daylight," and

(Continued on Back Page)

Learns American Technique: Vassili Kuznetsov, head of the Soviet trade union delegation, listens as a fur worker explains American techniques. Joseph Winogradsky, furrier's union officer, is on the other side of the furrier. In the foreground, in print dress, is Lubov Samoshina, Soviet girl delegate. [Other photo and stories on page 3.]—Daily Worker photo

Murray Warns of Dangers In Vandenberg Proposals
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Text of Communist Party Constitution
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City Greets Soviet Delegates
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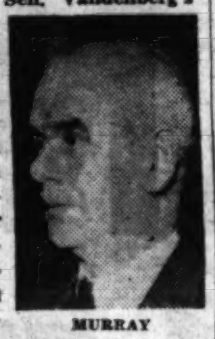
Murray Warns Of Dangers in Vandenberg Plan

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—President Philip Murray of the CIO today reiterated a formal willingness on the part of the CIO to join in meeting representatives of industry but warned against aspects of Sen. Arthur Vandenberg's (R-Mich.) proposal for such a meeting.


MURRAY

"There would appear to be a suggestion in Sen. Vandenberg's proposal that the conference be confined to a consideration of legislation to deal with so-called disputes between labor and management," Murray wrote in a letter addressed to Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach, who gave approval to Vandenberg's project.

"This type of approach necessarily leads to concrete measures such as the obnoxious Ball-Burton-Hatch bill recently introduced in the Senate," he continued.

WANTS WALLACE

Elimination of industrial disputes must rest on a "much sounder basis"—the fulfillment of our "national objective of an expanding economy with full production and full employment," Murray said.

He proposed that the conference be called jointly by Schwellenbach and by Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace.

Wallace is a known exponent of the Roosevelt "economic bill of rights," which Murray alluded to.

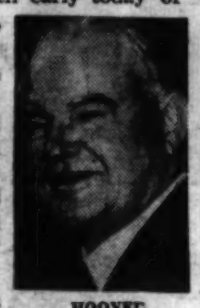
Murray declared that the late President had given voice to "the aspiration of the common people that the reconversion and anticipated postwar era will leave no room for any unemployment or substandard wages or failure to utilize in full the machinery and resources of the nation for the well-being of all."

The most pressing issues which should be considered by the proposed conference, he said, are the six points of the recently outlined CIO program—an adequate wage policy, a 65-cent minimum wage, the Murray-Patman full employment bill, a permanent FEPC, and an annual wage for workers and legislation for aid to small business.

Sen. Johnson Dies; Capital Hears Hoover May Get Seat

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A report that Herbert Hoover, former president and America's No. 1 representative of imperialism, may be appointed by Gov. Earl Warren of California to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death early today of Sen. Hiram Warren Johnson, swept Washington today.


HOOVER

Sen. Johnson died in his sleep at Bethesda Naval Hospital shortly before his 72nd birthday, and after an illness which kept him from casting a "no" vote in person against the United Nations Charter, As it was, he was paired for a "no" vote against two other Republican absentees.

If Gov. Warren should appoint the former president, he would be returning to Washington just in time to aid Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (R-Mich) in his attempt to make the functioning of a representative on the Security Council dependent on legislation.

It is expected that the GOP forces have a bill ready for the hopper as soon as the Senate convenes Oct. 8—or sooner, if President Truman decides to call for a return of Congress earlier.

An all out effort by leading spokesmen for the GOP, plus Democratic isolationists led by Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, is expected to be waged around the issue of the delegate, and that of force. Vandenberg has announced he wanted the U. S. to have "exclusive responsibility" for policing of this hemisphere.

The late Sen. Johnson, who helped prevent the U. S. from joining the League of Nations despite a preponderance of public sentiment favoring the League, was ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, where he cast the sole vote against the charter. He was on four other committees.

Hoover in the Senate would play a leading role in the expected fight over GOP-sponsored legislation which would limit the Security Council's use of American arms, and surround our representative with various restrictions including the requirement of going to Congress before he could vote on vital security issues.

400 Bombers Blast Tarumizu

MANILA, Tuesday, Aug. 7 (UP). — More than 400 bombers and fighter bombers of the Far Eastern Air Force, making the heaviest raid to date from Ryukyu bases, blasted the Japanese munitions storage center at Tarumizu on southern Kyushu Sunday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Rockets, incendiaries, demolition and fire bombs caused widespread destruction and the target area was engulfed in flames. Smoke billowed 12,000 feet.

Patrol bombers sank a large enemy transport and a medium freighter-transport in Tsushima Strait.

CHUNGKING, Aug. 6 (UP).—Chinese troops have smashed into the great port of Yeungkong, a communique said today.

Vicious street fighting was raging in the strategic city as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops battled suicide remnants of the once formidable garrison. Yeungkong, 153 miles west of Hong Kong, is the largest port between Luichow Peninsula and Macao. An important communication center, Japanese troops recently were rushed along the coastal road from Hainan Island to the Canton-Hong Kong defense zone. With the capture of Yeungkong, virtually the entire coastal area from Luichow Peninsula to the Nacao sector will be in Chinese hands.

Constitution of the Communist Party

Preamble

The Communist Party of the United States is the political party of the American working class, basing itself upon the principles of scientific socialism, Marxism-Leninism. It champions the immediate and fundamental interests of the workers, farmers and all who labor by hand and brain against capitalist exploitation and oppression. As the advanced party of the working class, it stands in the forefront of this struggle.

The Communist Party upholds the achievements of American democracy and defends the United States Constitution and its Bill of Rights against its reactionary enemies who would destroy democracy and popular liberties. It uncompromisingly fights against imperialism and colonial oppression, against racial, national and religious discrimination, against Jim Crowism, anti-Semitism and all forms of chauvinism.

The Communist Party struggles for the complete destruction of fascism and for a durable peace. It seeks to safeguard the welfare of the people and the nation, recognizing that the working class, through its trade unions and by its independent political action, is the most consistent fighter for democracy, national freedom and social progress.

* * *

The Communist Party holds as a basic principle that there is an identity of interest which serves as a common bond uniting the workers of all lands. It recognizes further that the true national interests of our country and the cause of peace and progress require the solidarity of all freedom-loving peoples and the continued and ever closer cooperation of the United Nations.

The Communist Party recognizes that the final abolition of exploitation and oppression, of economic crises and unemployment, of reaction and war, will be achieved only by the socialist reorganization of society—by the common ownership and operation of the national economy under a government of the people led by the working class.

CP Convention Documents

The Daily Worker begins today publication of important documents of the national convention of the Communist Party held in New York City July 26-29. Tomorrow we publish the report of the panel on Reconversion and Jobs. The coming issue of The Worker will carry the main resolution.

The Communist Party, therefore, educates the working class, in the course of its day-to-day struggles, for its historic mission, the establishment of Socialism. Socialism, the highest form of democracy, will guarantee the full realization of the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and will turn the achievements of labor, science and culture to the use and enjoyment of all men and women.

* * *

In the struggle for democracy, peace and social progress, the Communist Party carries forward the democratic traditions of Jefferson, Paine, Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, and the great working class traditions of Sylvis, Debs and Ruthenberg. It fights side by side with all who join in this cause.

For the advancement of these principles, the Communist Party of the United States establishes the basic laws of its organization in the following Constitution:

ARTICLE I

Name

Section 1. The name of the organization shall be Communist Party of the United States.

ARTICLE II

Purposes

Section 1. The purposes of this organization are to promote the best interests and welfare of the working class and the people of the United States, to defend and extend the democracy of our country, to prevent the rise of fascism, and to advance the cause of progress and peace with the ultimate aim of ridding our country of the scourge of economic crises, unemployment, insecurity, poverty and war, through the realization of the historic aim of the working class—the establishment of Socialism by the free choice of the majority of the American people.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any resident of the United States, 18 years of age or over, regardless of race, color, national origin, sex or religious belief, who subscribes to the principles and purposes of the Communist Party, shall be eligible for membership.

Section 2. Any person eligible for membership according to Section 1, who accepts the aims, principles and program of the party as determined by its constitution and conventions, who holds membership in and attends club meetings, who is active on behalf of the party, who reads the party press and literature and pays dues regularly, shall be considered a member.

Section 3. An applicant for membership shall be indorsed by at least one member of the Communist Party. Such application is subject to discussion and decision by the club to which it is presented.

Section 4. Party members three months in arrears in payment of dues cease to be members in good standing and shall be so informed. Members who are six months in arrears shall be dropped from party membership after a personal effort has been made to bring such members into good standing. If members who terminated their membership for these reasons apply for readmission within six months, they may, upon approval of the club Executive Committee, be permitted to pay up back dues and maintain standing as old members.

ARTICLE IV

Rights and Duties of Members

Section 1. Every member of the party who is in good standing has not only the right but the responsibility to participate in the making of its policies and in the election of its leading committees in the manner provided for in this constitution.

Section 2. After thorough discussion in any club, committee or convention, decisions are made by a majority vote of those in attendance, and all members are duty-bound to carry out such decisions.

Section 3. Party members disagreeing with any decision of a club, county or State committee have the right to appeal such decision to the next higher body until they reach the National Committee and the National Convention. Decisions of the National Convention are final. While the appeal is pending, members shall adhere to the decision already rendered. All appeals must be heard by the respective committee within 30 days.

Section 4. In pre-convention discussions, members have the unrestricted right and duty to discuss any and all party policies and tactics, the right to criticize the work and composition of all leading committees, the right of full expression in the party press or other organs provided for such discussion.

Section 5. In accord with the principles of democratic centralism, and in accord with Art. VII, Sec. 6, Communist Party members shall be involved in the formulation of major policies and shall have the right and duty to examine the execution of policies.

Section 6. Communist Party members in good standing have the right to vote on the adoption of policies and in the election of officers, committees or delegates.

Section 7. Communist Party members, in accord with the provisions set forth in this Constitution, have the right to be nominated and elected to all offices or committees.

Section 8. The members of a Club, by majority vote, have the right to recall any of the Club officers or committtes.

Section 9. A Party member shall have the right to prefer charges against any other member of the organization. Any member who has been subject to disciplinary action has the right to appeal to the next higher body up to the National Convention, including the right to testify and bring witnesses.

Section 10. Every member is obligated to fight with all his strength against any and every effort, whether it comes from abroad or from within our country, to destroy the rights of labor and the people, or any section thereof, or to impose upon the United States the arbitrary will of any group or

(Continued on Page 8)

State CP Parley Meets Friday

The recessed session of the New York State Communist Convention will be called to order at 7:30 p.m. Friday night at Manhattan Center.

State Communist headquarters yesterday said that the new plans aim to give sufficient time for discussion of all problems of policy and organization. The convention will continue through Saturday and Sunday. Earlier plans called for the meeting to begin Saturday.

On Wednesday night at 8 p.m. county delegations will meet to lay the basis for the full convention sessions. Scheduled meeting places are:

New York County—13 Astor Place.

Kings County—The Livingston, 30 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Bronx—Winter Garden, Tremont and Washington Aves.

Queens—30-47 Steinway St., Astoria.

Brighton Beach Tops Cacchione Signature Drive

The Brighton Beach Communist Club topped Brooklyn's 36 Communist organizations yesterday in the drive for 10,000 signatures to nominating petitions to place Councilman Peter V. Cacchione on the ballot for re-election.

Quota of the club, with headquarters at 3170 Coney Island Ave., was 500 signatures. Last night members of the club had turned in petitions bearing names of 869 voters. And more are coming in hourly.

Although Aug. 10 has been set as the date for conclusion of the Cacchione petition drive, practically every club in Brooklyn has completed or gone past its quota, Cacchione headquarters announced.

A spokesman at Cacchione headquarters said that signatures on nominating petitions were rolling in at a good rate.

An average of from 25 to 30 signatures is being brought in by campaign workers from 50- and 70-family apartments throughout the Brooklyn area, it was announced.

Champion canvasser in the Cacchione campaign is Miss Louise Benjoya, of the Brighton Beach Club.

Communist clubs will remain open every night in the week in Manhattan and Brooklyn to round up the signature drive for Councilmen Cacchione and Benjamin J. Davis Jr.

All Communist club members have been asked to attend their club meetings tonight with the aim of giving the councilmanic signature a final push over the top.

Utility Union Formed by CIO

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Formation of a new affiliate of the CIO, the Utility Workers Union of America, with over 60,000 members, was announced today by CIO president Philip Murray.

The new union combines the former CIO Utility Workers Organizing Committee, the Brotherhood of Consolidated Edison Employes of New York City and other former affiliates of the Independent Utility Workers Union. It is headed by:

Joseph A. Fisher, New York, president; William J. Pachler, New York, secretary-treasurer, and Harold J. Straub, New York, and William Munger, of Ohio, vice-presidents.

The Consolidated Employes of New York, in a recent election, voted 8,555 to 2,843 to affiliate with the CIO, which also scored several recent election victories in the St. Louis area.

Around the City with Soviet Delegates

By LOLA PAINE

Vassili Kuznetsov, the Soviet trade union leader, did the interviewing yesterday in his tour around town.

Wherever he went, he and his fellow unionists asked questions about American working conditions.

For example, there was the scene in the fur shop at 333 Seventh Ave., where Kuznetsov went up to Sam Mintzer, an operator:

"How many people work in your shop?" he asked.

"About 85," Mintzer said.

"Are they all in good standing in the union?" Kuznetsov asked, smiling. "And how much do you get for your job?"

Mintzer told him. "And how many hours do you work daily?" the Soviet leader asked. Mintzer said seven. "And do you do piece work?" he asked further. The answer was "no."

Throughout the day's tour it was clear that the Soviet unionists were deeply interested in American workers as well as in American techniques. At the Steinway plants in Queens they asked similar questions. And they were interested in learning that many of the workers there had been with the company for 30 years.

The day's tour got going with an official welcome by Mayor La-

Vassili Kuznetsov (center), head of the Soviet trade union delegation, speaks with Mayor LaGuardia at yesterday's City Hall reception. Saul Mills (left), secretary-treasurer of the City CIO, presented the delegation to LaGuardia. —Daily Worker photo

Guardia at City Hall. Shaking Kuznetsov's hand, LaGuardia described the delegation's visit as "in keeping with an era when all peoples must get to know one another better."

"Some countries have too much," LaGuardia said, "and some too little. But there is enough in the world for everybody. Although many things are different in our two countries, I know that the aspirations and hopes for a wholesome family life, economic security and peace are the same for all of us."

The Mayor pointed out that labor's objectives are similar the world over and that there must be an end to exploitation. "No longer can we expect prosperity by exploiting other countries; nor can we permit an individual to prosper by exploiting the masses of the people," he said.

Kuznetsov, in reply to the Mayor's welcome, said:

"We are glad to be in your country at the invitation of our union friends, the CIO. We have visited some of your cities, seen your plants and spoken to your people.

"Looking at your skyscrapers, our people are inspired to do good things, to develop our country in the same way, so that the workers can have everything they need."

He assured the Mayor that "we will do everything in our power to build good relations between the USA and the USSR. Our people want it so," he said.

Eight members of the delegation accompanied Kuznetsov to the Mayor's office. After the reception, they separated into two groups for the tour.

At the National Maritime Union, a delegation of four spoke with Ferdinand Smith, NMU secretary, and other union officials. Questions went fast as Mikhail Zhdanov, head of the Soviet seamen's union, and Nikolai Gaisenok, head of the shipbuilding union, asked about the structure of the NMU, the number of members, dues and wages. Later the NMU conferred an honorary membership on the four delegates.

Yesterday's tour wound up with a tour of the waterfront, dinner at the Hotel Roosevelt, the Carnegie Hall Rally and a few hours at Cafe Society. Today's journey will cover the Bethlehem shipyards, Tite Flex Auto, Howard and Crawford Clothing Co., the City CIO offices and Gimbel Bros.

World Labor Will Unite Despite Disrupters, Kuznetsov Declares

By GEORGE MORRIS

World labor will unite despite the "disguised and open enemies among leaders of some trade union organizations," Vassili V. Kuznetsov declared last night. Kuznetsov, chairman of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, speaking at Carnegie Hall, referred obviously to the AFL's top leaders.

"Our task is to expose these disguised and open enemies of the World Federation of Trade Unions and to achieve the full participation of the democratic trade unions in the new organization," he said.

Kuznetsov, speaking in behalf of a delegation of Soviet labor leaders touring under CIO auspices, addressed a welcoming audience. Among the speakers were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Sidney Hillman, Louis Hollander, president of the State CIO Council; Councilman Michael Quill and Allan S. Haywood, CIO vice-president.

NO RACIAL BARS

Kuznetsoff never mentioned the AFL by name, but his description of the work of the USSR's 25,000,000-strong trade unions was a powerful refutation of the AFL's slander campaign against Soviet labor. Among the contrasts to AFL policy he noted was the absence of any racial bars in Soviet unions, election by secret ballot of all officers, democratic rank and file control, and the industrial organization.

AFL claim that the Soviet unions are not free is "slander against the Soviet trade unions and against the Soviet workers," Kuznetsov said.

Welcoming the CIO's opportunity to exchange delegations, Kuznetsov stressed the importance of a mutual exchange of information as a step towards effective world labor unity. His delegation, he said, had learned much of the structure and work of the CIO and praised it highly as a democratic organization which, he noted everywhere, the workers really regard "as their own."

"It is not an accident that during our trip we have met some persons who expressed surprise that in the Soviet Union they make and wear the same kind of suits that you do, that men wear ties, and women dress well and wear good shoes," said Kuznetsov to illustrate the lack of information on the USSR.

The Soviet labor leader listed problems before Soviet trade unions that were very familiar to his audience — reconversion, maintenance of take-home pay, protection of the jobs and wage standards of demobilized soldiers. Although the industries belong to the people, many issues and disputes arise requiring the union's day to day attention, Kuznetsov said. The worker of the USSR depends greatly upon his union in the solution of almost every problem that faces him.

A government decree, said Kuznetsov, ordered the maintenance of take-home pay for two months after reconversion, during which each plant is to work out measures that would insure continuance of wartime earnings. This came as the workday was reduced to the prewar eight hours.

Kuznetsov reminded his listeners that the workers "carried the main burden of this terrible war" and did so "for the sake of a better future" and concluded with "Long live the fraternal solidarity of the workers of all democratic nations."

Warmly welcoming the delegates, Hillman assured them that the spreaders of anti-Soviet hate and of divisive poison among the people are "not the spokesmen of the vast majority of the American people."

But he warned that those forces of reaction, though a small minority, "are not lacking in power and influence."

"These forces have never been consistent enemies of fascism. They appeased it in the thirties and never wanted to see it utterly destroyed. Today with Hitler gone and Hirohito tottering, they are busy hatching plans to use the vast power of America to win world domination for themselves. And as part of their program they are sharpening their attack against American labor and American democracy."

Hillman asked the visiting unionists to note the great job American labor performed during the Presidential election in defeating the opponents of international cooperation. But he also warned that the votes in Congress for the Charter and Bretton Woods "included the votes of our enemies who do not dare at this time to openly flout the peoples' will." He added that "we cannot permit these victories to lull us into complacency."

"Reaction has not been routed," he added. "It has only made a strategic retreat. It will soon return to the offensive."

Hillman described the work of bringing together labor of 35 nations in the newly formed WFTU.

"And here, he went on, "I want to pay special tribute to the contribution made by Chairman Kuznetsov and Secretary Tarasov, the Soviet members of the administrative committee, without whose hard work, splendid cooperation and full adherence to democratic principles, our task could never have been successfully accomplished."

Was Aid to Nazis an Optical Illusion?

By ADAM LAPIN

Today's first prize in mealy-mouthed hypocrisy goes to M. Herbert Eisenhart, president of Bausch & Lomb Optical Company. And the prize for misleading news reporting goes to Elmer C. Walzer, financial editor of the United Press.

Under a Rochester, N. Y. dateline, Walzer wrote a long story which began with this stirring sentiment attributed to Eisenhart:

"World supremacy in optical glass manufacture has been won by the United States since outbreak of World War II and there must be eternal vigilance to guard against any future reemergence of German dominance in that field."

The rest of the story was an ecstatic publicity blurb on Bausch & Lomb's production record during the war, interspersed with fighting words from Eisenhart on the German cartels.

Only one little fact was omitted from this lyrical ode to Bausch & Lomb—the fact that Bausch and Lomb itself was an integral part of the German cartel system.

U. P.'s financial editor and its other editors who cleared the story didn't need to do any extensive research work to find this out.

All they had to do was to look up a U. P. story sent from Washington on Sept. 7, 1944, which read in part:

"Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge today charged at least one American firm with aiding Germany to rearm after the last war through cartel agreements, and demanded not only an end to such agreements but the breaking up of German trusts by the Allies.

"In testimony before the Senate Kilgore Committee on War Mobilization, Berge cited a secret agreement between the Bausch and Lomb Optical Co. of Rochester, N. Y., and Carl Zeiss of Jena, Germany, which he said helped Zeiss to 'evade the spirit and the letter of the Versailles Treaty' forbidding Germany to rearm.

"'If these agreements can be continued, revived or renewed in the future,' he declared, 'this country can win the war but Germany will have gone far toward the winning of the peace.' . . . .

"Turning to the Bausch and Lomb agreement with Zeiss, Berge pointed out that the products of these firms—periscopes, range finders, bombsights and gunsights—were of primary importance in war.

"He said the American firm gave U. S. military information to its German partner which it had been ordered to keep in strictest secrecy by the U. S. Army and Navy."

TARNISHED GLORY

In apparent preparation for postwar business, Bausch & Lomb is now trying to give its tarnished reputation some badly needed refurbishing—and hit on the neat scheme of proclaiming the need for keeping the American optical cartel industry independent of the German cartels.

It was an obvious case of shouting thief to detract attention from itself.

And the second largest press association in the United States went hook, line and sinker for this unscrupulous publicity gag.

Venezuelan Senate Raps Bilbonic Plague; Backs U. S. Negro Singer Against Jimcrow

The people of Latin America know and detest the racial prejudices of men like Senators Theodore Bilbo and James Eastland. Bitter experience has taught Latin Americans that "what a Bilbo or an Eastland preaches in the Senate of the United States is practised by United States residents in their own countries," the Council for Pan American Democracy states in its current news letter.

"It will not be easy to repair the damage done to inter-American relations by the recent shameful performances of Senators Bilbo and Eastland during debate on the FEPC bill," the Council said.

As an example of Latin American indignation at attempts to export Bilboism from this country, the Council told of the experiences of Todd Duncan, young American Negro baritone and star of **Porgie and Bess.**

Duncan was scheduled to sing in Caracas, Venezuela, but found that he was unable to get accommodations in any of the three big hotels in the city.

It turned out that the clientele of these hotels was mostly Americans representing oil companies—and that the hotels turned down Duncan in order not to offend their guests.

When the facts became known, there was a furore in the Senate of Venezuela, and a bill offered by Dr. Manuel Rodriquez Cardenas, Senator from the state of Yaracuy, to make racial or religious discrimination a penal offense was unanimously passed.

Dr. Cardenas declared that **"these sporadic instances of racial discrimination are the direct product of an ever-increasing Yankee influence."**

Reporting an increase in race tensions in the United States, Dr. Cardenas shocked Venezuelans with a detailed recital of discrimination in our Southern states.

Commenting editorially on the incident, the liberal newspaper **El Nacional** said:

"The fact that the United States is the most modern country in America, while we little countries are its most direct form of economic influence, necessarily determine deep social and spiritual penetration.

"But up to now this penetration has encompassed only the worst export material the United States has to offer. In that country there are horticulturists who seek to produce the most vitamin-rich grains in the world; artists dedicated to producing the 'great American Art,' and some political parties and trade unions which vigorously combat discrimination.

"But we Latin Americans—and in this concrete instance we Venezuelans—are left with Wrigley's chewing gum, the concentrated culture of Reader's Digest—and race prejudice."

Negro Family In Bayside Wins Aid Against Bias

BAYSIDE, L. I., Aug. 6.—The Bayside Citizens' Group for Legislative Action yesterday started action to reinstate Harry Buffins, Jr., as a Boy Scout. Buffins was expelled as a result of pressure on the Scout Master by the Rosewood Civic Association.

The Bayside Citizens' group, with 8 Negro and white residents, will work to set up a permanent interracial and interfaith council to aid the Buffins family.

The Buffins moved to Bayside about two and one-half years ago. Hostility met their every effort to build a normal life for themselves and their two children, Harry, Jr., and Bruce. About four months after they moved to Bayside, a committee, including F. Lloyd Barry, lawyer and Maj. William Triggs of the Salvation Army, called and offered them "a substantial sum" of money for their home. They refused to sell.

Hostile neighbors started a campaign against them, saying they were trying to force themselves into a "white neighborhood." Some of the people on the block intimidated the children, calling them "niggers" and "black boys."

When Harry was expelled from the Boy Scout Troop he was heartbroken, and begged his mother to do something about it. She felt it was better to let it drop. Later, however, she realized that was a mistake. She realized you have to fight that sort of thing or it will grow.

With the help of some of the people of the community, the Buffins began their fight.

In the Citizens' Committee are four ministers, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Society of Friends, Mrs. Phyllis Silverman, Mr. Irving Adler and others. Churches of all denominations have been invited to participate.

The majority of the people of the community are not opposed to the Buffins. Most of them can be drawn into helping the citizens' group.

AVAILABLE!
WARSAW CONCERTO
Alfred Wallenstein conducting Philharmonic Orchestra of Los Angeles
12 inch, complete $1.05
INTRODUCTION AND RONDO CAPRICCIOSO
Jasha Heifetz
12 inch, complete $1.05
The Music Room
A COMPLETE RECORD SHOP
129 West 44th St., N. Y. C.
We ship promptly - 35c packing charge

CIO Reconversion Parley Here Thursday

A conference on reconversion problems will be held by the New York State executive board of the CIO Thursday at the Hotel New Yorker. Union leaders from the principal cities in the state will attend.

Among the scheduled speakers are Ted Silvey, head of the CIO's reconversion committee; Sidney Hillman, PAC head, and James B. Carey, national secretary-treasurer of the CIO.

12,000 More GIs Reach Home

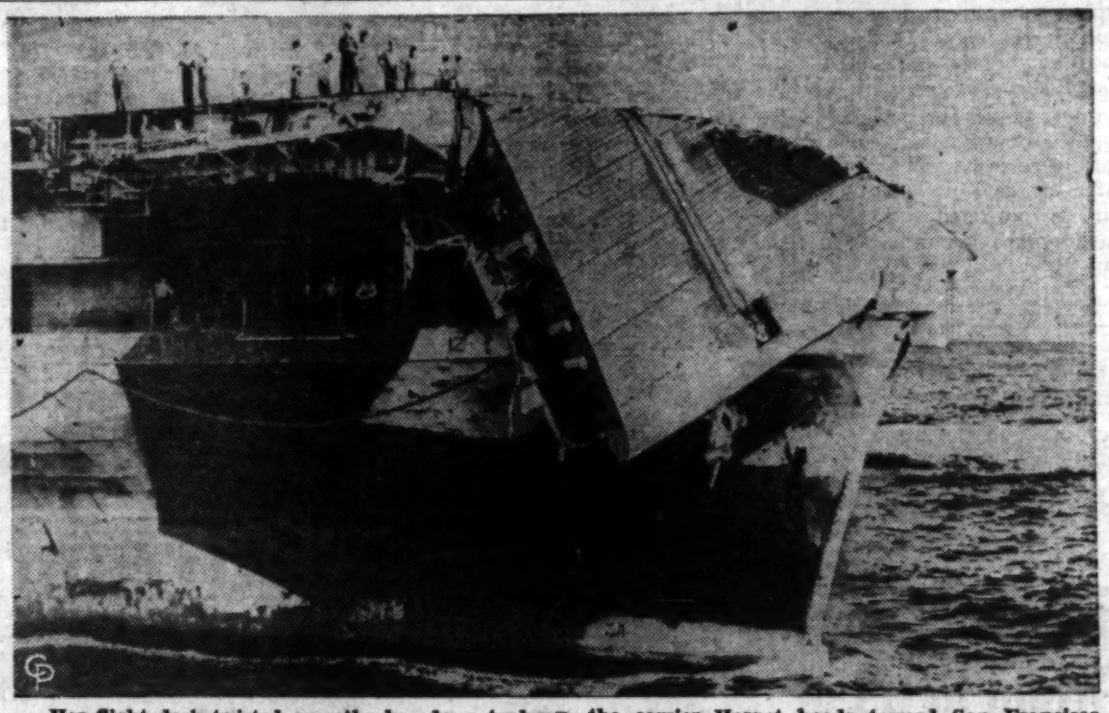
Twelve thousand GIs strained their eyes in the fog yesterday morning to get a look at the skyline they have been dreaming about.

Rain and fog could not dampen the joy of 7,562 aboard the John Ericsson and 2,761 on the Sea Pike, transports which arrived here from Europe.

The Ericsson docked at Pier 84, Hudson River, and the Sea Pike docked at Pierpont, New York.

Intensify Search For Killer-Thief

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 6 (UP).—State and local police today intensified their search for a thief who killed Joseph B. Campbell, 73, well-to-do retired manufacturer, after breaking into his home on the outskirts of town.



Her flight deck twisted over the bow by a typhoon, the carrier Hornet heads toward San Francisco. For 14 months before the accident on June 5, the warship took a heavy toll of Japanese shipping and planes.

3-Point Govt. Policy on Jobs Urged at CIO Conference

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. — A three-point government policy on jobs was urged by delegates of eight CIO unions here. The delegates held a two-day conference with the CIO reconversion committee last week to discuss layoff problems, according to a CIO release for publication tomorrow.

The proposed policy would:

"1. Provide for government operation of government-owned plants if a thorough survey showed that private industry is unwilling or unable to operate them.

"2. Call for a change in National War Labor Board policy, which has included broad hints in officials' speeches on how to cut wages and still remain within WLB regulations. Delegates pointed out that such wage cuts, usually obtained by job reclassification, are in addition to heavy pay losses due to elimination of overtime and wartime bonuses.

"3. Provide for a change in reported policy of state unemployment compensation board and local offices of the U. S. Employment Service, which were said to be forcing workers into low-paid jobs that do not utilize their skills, by referring them to such jobs and refusing to certify them for unemployment compensation benefits if the jobs are reduced."

Represented were the CIO-UAW, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, the United Steel Workers, the United Rubber Workers and the United Federal Workers. They met with spokesmen for the WLB, the WPB, War Manpower Commission, OPA and other agencies.

Among plants closing down or cutting down on production mentioned in the parley were the United States Rubber Ordnance plant, Des Moines; the Federal Machine and Welding Co., Warren, O., and Defense Plant Corp., Cannonsburg, Pa.

Packingshed Workers Strike; WLB Jurisdiction Denied Them

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 6.—The law just passed by Congress denying WLB benefits to packinghouse and other workers has already resulted in a strike.

This was pointed out today by officers of the CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers, in citing the strike of 750 melon packingshed workers in Arizona.

The strike came shortly after Donald Henderson, president of the FTA, warned that Congress in effect ditched the no-strike pledge for an estimated 3,000,000 workers in the processing, packing and horticultural fields when it passed the Lea rider prohibiting the WLB from handling cases of those workers.

The workers, said Henderson, "cannot be expected to surrender to employer provocations."

The FTA is supporting a bill introduced by Sen. Pepper to amend the Social Security Act to end exclusion of packingshed and other so-called "agricultural" workers. This would nullify the Lea rider as to such workers.

Bong, Top U. S. Ace Dies in Plane Crash

BURBANK, Cal., Aug 6 (UP).—Maj. Richard Bong, America's top air ace, with 40 victories over the enemy was killed today in the crash of an army jet-fighter plane.

The curly-haired kid from Poplar, Wis., died testing a P-80 plane, a duty to which he had been assigned because the army did not wish to risk losing him in an air clash.

Bong, who held the Congressional Medal of Honor for his spectacular series of successes against the Japanese, had been here for the past several weeks on his new duty.

Argentina Lifts State of Siege

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 6 (UP).—The state of siege which had prevailed in Argentina since December, 1941, was lifted this evening.

Report Train Crash in Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 6 (UP).—J. T. Perkins, Chief Dispatcher of the Seabord Airline Railroad, said tonight that a Seaboard passenger train and a freight had collided near Lumpkin, Ga. He had no details.

News Deliverers Win Vacation, Holiday Pay

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (UP).—The daily newspaper commission of the War Labor Board today ordered vacations with pay and holiday time off for members of the New York City Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union (Ind.).

The commission ordered that these provisions, as well as others now under WLB consideration, be made retroactive to July 17. The deliverers ended their strike on that day.

The issues of vacations, holidays and retroactivity were presented by the union and the Publishers Association of New York City at an emergency hearing in New York, July 22. A three-day hearing on the remaining disputed demands was held here last week.

New Year's day, Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas were designated as holidays. Persons working on those days will receive time and a half pay, under the commission order.

Under the vacation clause ordered by the commission, employes will be entitled to two weeks off, with pay, after 233 days of work. Vacations will be pro-rated for those who have worked less time than that. The provision covers regular, extra or substitute workers.

Louis Waldman, union attorney, said the decision was "an important step forward to improve the conditions and standards of the workers in the mail and delivery branch of the newspaper business in New York."

He said "the award is satisfactory to the union."

British Union Group in USSR

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (ALN).—A delegation of British steel workers, headed by Lincoln Evans, is now visiting the USSR as guests of the Soviet Iron and Steel Workers Union.

The delegation has met with chairman Mikhail Evtratov and other officials of the Soviet steel workers' union and has visited factories, including the large Electrostal plant.

In an interview here, Evans paised the "fruitful" work of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee. British railway and miners' delegations are also coming here shortly.

2d Baby on Way To Oona Chaplin

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 6 (UP).—Oona O'Neil Chaplin, 20-year-old fourth wife of comedian Charles Chaplin, is expecting a second child, friends of the couple said today.

The Chaplins could not be reached for confirmation. Approximate time of the baby's arrival was not learned.

Led by a motorcycle guide the vanguard of the British contingent that took over the British sector of Vienna is shown moving into the city.

Detroit Plant Fires UAW Leaders, Workers Strike

By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, Aug. 6.—Workers at the Detroit Steel Products Corp. are on strike against wage cuts and arbitrary dismissals of officials of Local 351, United Automobile Workers Union. The management, by telegram, had fired 24 stewards, committee men and executive board members of the local, as well as Cecil Galey, the local's president.

For the last seven months, the union has been complaining of accumulating grievances, but the War Labor Board did nothing.

The management's telegram asserted the fired workers "failed to meet production standards."

Frank Sykes, an active unionist of Local 361, who was fired for the same reason a few weeks ago, but was reinstated when the union exposed the company's plans, gave the Daily Worker the story behind management's actions.

WAGES CUT 20 PERCENT

He said wages have been reduced by 20 percent in the last few months. The company has initiated the retiming of jobs, and hired for this purpose the private company of Stevenson - Harrison - Jordan. This retiming "it doesn't even correspond with the times study made by the company," said Sykes. The main purpose was to institute the sweatshop of production and to smash the union, he declared.

Sykes further revealed that his Local union officers recommended that the WLB time study people be brought in, but the company refused.

He also stated that the cut in wages averages $11 per week in the plant.

While the workers would like to resume work, said Sykes, he warned that the WLB better get busy and settle the grievances.

The local press didn't say a word about this case.

The company makes springs for Chrysler and other companies, and is engaged in reconversion work.

R. I. Pioneer Of Jobless Insurance Dies

Special to the Daily Worker

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—Thomas A. Slavens, veteran progressive unionist who played a prominent part in the fight for unemployment insurance, died here at 57.

An active trade unionist for more than 35 years, he was president of the People's Credit Union when he died. He was one of the founders of Machinists, Lodge 119, sponsor of the credit union.

Slavens gained national prominence in 1929 when he introduced a resolution favoring unemployment insurance during the AFL's Boston convention. It took a bitter struggle of at least five more years and campaigning by the AFL Unemployment Insurance Committee headed by Louis Weinstock before the Federation's leaders capitulated to the demand. Slavens was an ardent supporter of the Weinstock committee.

Slavens was a staunch friend of the Soviet Union and never tired pointing out to the workers that red-baiting is the worst form of un-Americanism.

PAC Drive Features Detroit Primary Today

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, Aug. 6.—Detroiters will cast their primary election ballots tomorrow. The CIO-PAC ticket, headed by mayoralty candidate Richard T. Frankensteen, has been waging a hard fight on the issues of reconversion.

Frankensteen, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, opposes Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr. Running with him are City Council candidates Lt. George Edwards, now on leave in the Army; Tracy Doll, executive secretary of Wayne County's Political Action Committee, and Charles Hill, Negro clergyman.

FRANKENSTEEN

There are seven candidates for the Mayoralty, but it appears that Frankensteen and Jeffries will come out for the runoff in the finals.

While Jeffries has given evidence of strong big business backing, especially from the city's union-busters, Frankensteen has won support beyond union ranks. He has been endorsed by the Allied Independent Businessmen's Association, which combines grocers, bakers, gas station owners and other independent store operators. The UAW leader also won the endorsement of Clara Van Auken, Michigan's Democratic national committee member; the Michigan Citizens Committee and many additional groups of professional and other non-labor groups.

SPLITTING ATTEMPT

The Norman Thomas-Trotzkyite-controlled Michigan Commonwealth Federation has attempted to split labor's support for the Frankensteen ticket. Its campaign folder issue to the voters introduces three candidates, one an organizer for Matthew Smith's defeatist Mechanics Educational Society, another a member of the national executive board of the Social Democratic-run Workmen's Circle, and the third, a teacher, described as "active in the cooperative movement."

Not a single word in the leaflet is directed against the Jeffries forces. In last fall's election the MCF chiseled into pro-Roosevelt support in Flint.

Cites Pillage Of Ukraine

Nazi warfare had a devastating effect on the lives and health of the people in the Soviet Ukraine.

I. F. Kononenko, People's Commissar of Public Health of the Ukrainian Republic, disclosed, in a cable made public yesterday by Russian War Relief, that the Germans burned, damaged and destroyed about 15,000 medical institutions in the Ukraine.

Kononenko estimated that 5,500,000 Ukrainians died during the occupation from "wholesale murder" and "the disastrous spread of epidemics and tuberculosis."

Japan Vice-Admiral Dies in Suicide Drive

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6 (UP).—The Japanese Navy Minister disclosed today that Vice-Admiral Seeichi Ito, a member of the naval general staff, was killed while leading a surface suicide attack against American ships off Okinawa last April.

U.S. Sub Sank 15 Ships in 10 Months

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UP).—The U. S. submarine Guitarro sank 15 Japanese ships in less than 10 months of operation against Japan's dwindling fleet, the Navy revealed today.

The Guitarro, which is now at Hunter's Point naval drydocks, San Francisco, Calif., undergoing a routine overhaul, included in her bag two enemy cruisers, three destroyers, eight transports and cargo ships, and two tankers.

The Guitarro was many times pounded by furious depth charge attacks after her daring strikes on enemy convoys. She only suffered slight damage once, however.

Navy Appeals to Detroit Strikers

DETROIT, Aug. 6 (UP).—Despite the plea of Rear Admiral J. J. Broshek that their strike imperils full use of the navy against Japan, 2,000 employes in the three plants of the Federal Mogul Corp. refused to return to work today.

The plants are among the chief producers of Navy bearings, rudders and propellers.

The strike at Federal Mogul is in protest against the discharge of two stewards of Local 202, United Automobile Workers (CIO), and is in its tenth day.

Farm Equipment Workers Voting Against UAW Merger

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Members of the CIO United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers are voting heavily against merging with the CIO United Automobile Workers, union officials state.

The merger proposal, made by the CIO executive board, had been rejected by the farm equipment union's board, and the union is now conducting a national referendum on the question.

Officers of the farm equipment workers emphasize their rejection of the proposal does not change or modify their support of the CIO and its program.

While the balloting is going on, expressions of support continue to pour into the union office, Grant Oakes, president, said.

"We have not heard of a single member of an executive board of a single union who does not fully support the position of our international executive board," Oakes declared.

Particularly strong resolutions have been received from the locals which the UAW sought to raid last February, such as Local 105, representing 17,000 workers in the Caterpillar Tractor Co. in Peoria, Ill.

File Evidence in Texas Of Anti-CIO Conspiracy

AUSIN, Tex., Aug. 6.—Documentary evidence of a conspiracy by **Fight for Free Enterprise** to "get labor" has been given Texas Attorney General Grover Sellers by the CIO. Investigation and prosecution of FFE and its president, William Walker, is requested.

The CIO action followed a petition filed with the Attorney General by **Fight for Free Enterprise, Inc.**, demanding investigation of alleged CIO activity in the lower Rio Grande Valley. This petition was filed, according to FFE allegations, on behalf of certain Rio Grande Valley fruit growers and shippers.

The CIO counter petition is signed by C. A. Knight, president, Oil Workers International, CIO, Fort Worth, and W. M. Aiken, secretary, Texas State Industrial Union Council, CIO, Austin.

CIO has submitted a confidential FFE memorandum which lists that organization's plans. According to Aiken, the memorandum was accompanied by the usual "shakedown" for funds.

CIO charges that FFE has embarked on a program calling for:

1. Organization of American "protective" committees composed of "selected discharged veterans of the present war based on toughness and peculiar abilities, to take direct physical and violent action against the CIO."

2. Billboards carrying false and vitriolic attacks on the CIO.

3. Fostering of "understandings" with certain peace officers of the state whereby CIO members will be trapped into attempts to destroy these billboards, and then arrested.

4. Use of press and radio to inflame public opinion against the CIO.

5. Intimation by "stern corrective and punitive action" against newspapers and advertisers who do not join in the anti-labor campaign.

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DAILY WORKER	3.00	5.75	10.00
THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	$4.00	$7.50	$14.00
DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.50	12.00
THE WORKER	—	1.50	2.50

Reentered as second-class matter May6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Another Vandenberg Plan

SENATOR Arthur H. Vandenberg voted for the United Nations Charter. Indeed, he was widely hailed as one of its most eloquent advocates.

But only a week after its overwhelming approval by the Senate he has already devised a comprehensive strategy for robbing the Charter of real meaning as an instrument for peace.

In a letter to Secretary of State Byrnes, Vandenberg proposes that the United States and the Latin American Republics get "exclusive responsibility" for policing the Western Hemisphere against aggression.

This was one of the major controversies at San Francisco. The conference rejected the notion that the inter-American system could be something apart from the security organization as a whole.

Now Vandenberg raises the issue again, projecting a scheme which would divide the world into spheres of influence and wreck the effectiveness of the Charter.

In addition, Vandenberg favors severe limitations on the powers of the American delegate to the security organization, and a procedure of implementing the Charter which would involve two major Congressional debates and give the obstructionists a Roman holiday.

The American people can take care of the handful of avowed enemies of international cooperation. But they're having trouble with self-styled friends of the Charter like Vandenberg and Herbert Hoover. These are the men who will have to be watched for the daggers concealed in their honied words.

The No Deal Ticket

THE entry of the No Deal ticket headed by Newbold Morris complicates New York's political picture considerably.

This new slate demonstrates the deplorable lack of unity in the ranks of New Yorkers supporting the main Roosevelt policies in domestic and foreign affairs.

The ticket of the Dewey Republicans and Dubinsky Social Democrats headed by Judge Jonah Goldstein stands for reaction and red-baiting. The Democratic-American Labor Party ticket headed by Gen. O'Dwyer represents generally the Roosevelt forces in New York.

But the third ticket includes an equal number of Democrats and Republicans. Morris is an independent Republican who did not until now break openly with his party. Mayor LaGuardia, the most important political leader behind the ticket, has been on the whole a Roosevelt supporter.

Whether the No Deal ticket will pick up more votes from Goldstein or from O'Dwyer will depend largely on the kind of campaign LaGuardia and Morris have in mind.

The O'Dwyer forces will also help answer this question. If they should fall into the Liberal Party-GOP trap and embark on a red-baiting campaign or even appease the red-baiters, many voters may decide to support the Morris ticket despite the unhappy possibility that Judge Goldstein will be elected.

Follow Up on Franco

NOW is the time to follow up the Big Three rebuke to Francisco Franco by some practical action in Washington and London. We mean the immediate break of diplomatic relations with a government which has been stigmatized as a pariah among nations. And for the United States that means the passage of the Coffee resolution as soon as Congress reconvenes.

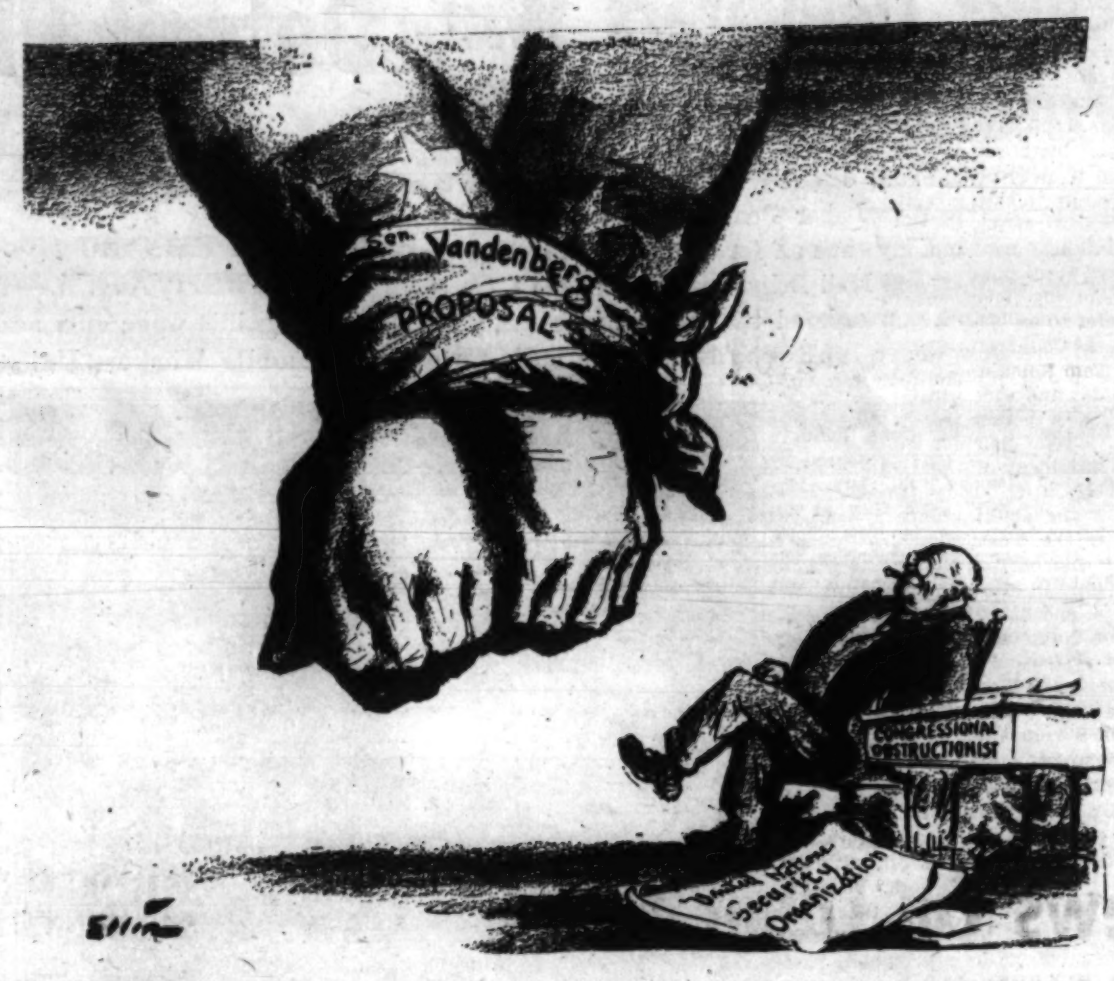
The Spanish dictator himself had the gall to reply to the Potsdam communique, in a mixture of insolence and "sour grapes" language. For example, he says that Spain did not "beg" for a seat in the United Nations organization, and recalls that Spain as a monarchy withdrew from the League of Nations. This is "sour grapes" pure and simple.

He also declares that Spain, under his bloody regime, has been following a policy of "discretion and good will" toward the United Nations—the sheerest kind of bunk, as everybody but Westbrook Pegler knows.

So a follow-up punch against Franco is now very important. Especially since the underground movement of the Spanish people is growing, as our front-page report from inside Madrid in yesterday's paper showed.

The Spanish people will overthrow Franco more easily if they get help from the United Nations. And the best kind of help now would be—to send the Franco ambassador home and close up the embassies in London and Washington.

CHAMPION OF SECURITY



Soviet Co-ops Eliminate Middleman

By ILYA SEMYONOV

MOSCOW.

THE consumers' cooperative movement in the Soviet Union is only a little younger than the oldest cooperative movement in the world—that of England, which celebrated the centenary of the Rochdale Pioneers in 1944 Soviet cooperatives in the same year marked the 80th anniversary of the formation of the first consumers' society in Russia—at Kynovskoye in the Urals.

In tsarist Russia the cooperative movement developed very slowly. At the turn of the century there were only a few hundred associations. Foremost among them, for membership and turnover, were the credit cooperatives, which worked mainly on capital borrowed from the State bank. The tsarist government barely tolerated them, and not infrequently hampered their work. It was only after 1917, that the movement began to develop rapidly.

The Soviet population is supplied with food and industrial commodities without the intervention of middlemen, dealers or profiteers, large or small. The townsfolk are served by a network of State trading organizations, and the rural population by cooperatives. In the villages, trading is conducted by consumers' societies, 28,000 of which existed before the war.

WIDE SCOPE

These societies have their own warehouses, shops, restaurants, bakeries and enterprises turning out consumer goods, as well as farms, vegetable gardens, dairies, pig and rabbit-breeding farms and poultry farms. They also run depots where agricultural produce and raw materials are bought and processed.

The consumers' societies, which embrace practically the entire rural population of the USSR, are closely connected with the industrial cooperatives which supply them with various goods.

The organizational structure of the consumers' cooperatives in the USSR is as follows: associations of shareholders are united in district unions of consumers' societies, and these in turn are organized in regional or territorial union, forming part of the Union of Consumers' Societies of the Union Republics.

All Republic cooperative unions are linked in the Central Union of Consumers' Societies of the USSR—Centrosoyuz—which directs the work of the entire system of consumers' cooperatives, plans and controls their economic activities, and is a wholesale outlet for goods to the regions, territories and Republics.

CONSUMER CONTROL

All activities of the consumers' cooperatives, beginning with the nucleus, the consumers' society, take place with the active participation, and under the control of the consumers themselves. Shareholders' meetings are held at intervals of not more than three months, at which all the most important questions relating to the society's activities are discussed and decisions adopted.

The members of a consumers' society served by a particular shop or restaurant elect from among themselves a commission which supervises the daily work of the enterprise.

General meetings of shareholders are held once in two years to elect, by secret ballot, a management committee and an auditing commission, and to declare the dividend payable to the shareholders. The principle of democracy is strictly observed.

MEMBERSHIP

The general meeting also discusses and votes sums for the upkeep of nurseries, kindergartens, sanatoriums and rest homes for members of the society. The number of such establishments increases from year to year.

During the ten years before the war the membership of consumers' cooperatives in Soviet rural areas increased from 24,000,000 in 1930, to 36,400,000,000 in 1940. The capital stock of these cooperatives increased sevenfold—from 200,000,000 rubles in 1930 to 1,400,000,000 rubles in 1940. Retail turnover increased from 5,000,000,000 in 1930 to 36,400,000 in 1940. The capital crease of more than eight times.

These figures clearly illustrate the great rise in the living standard of the rural population of the USSR. During the years of Soviet power, consumption of sugar, biscuits and confectionery has increased tenfold. The Soviet countryfolk are buying 14 times as much soap as they did before the Revolution, seven times as much clothing and 30 times as much furniture. In 1939, the Soviet village cooperatives sold 900,000,000 rubles' worth of gramophones, cameras, bicycles and sports equipment—commodities unknown in the old days.

In wartime the village cooperatives organized thousands of industrial enterprises producing footwear, clothing, kitchen utensils, soap, knitted goods and other essentials in nearly every district—excluding, of course, the areas that suffered German occupation—retail trading increased. The "co-ops" set up dining rooms and canteens to relieve the housewives and enable them to do war work.

— Worth Repeating —

SOVIET POLICY in occupied Germany is "proving successful," according to the Report of the World Today in the current (August) issue of the Atlantic Monthly, which says, in part: Success of the Russian policy is undoubtedly furthered also by the reiterated promises from the Russian military government that no one will be allowed to starve in the areas under its supervision, and by a stringent rule, which is applied remorselessly, that no known German Nazi official, of however modest rank, may hold an important political office in any town or city within the jurisdiction of the Russian forces. Instead, when such persons are identified, they are promptly jailed. Compare this procedure with that followed in the American-held sections of western Germany and Austria. Case after case is reported of the appointment of known—and frequently notorious—Nazis to executive and administrative positions in German cities and towns.

A FIGHT AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT "and the fear of unemployment" is what the Reader's Scope sees ahead in its current (September) issue, and it puts its finger on the sore spot, saying: Unemployment problems are in the lap of Congress. Public pressure can make this body wake up to the serious human problems involved in reconversion.

Your Home Town

We Don't Want Another 'Man Without a Country'

by John Meldon

IT IS hard to believe that in this day and age, we have in our home town an almost parallel case to the historically famous Philip Nolan, "The Man Without a Country." But we have, only he is not a man like the earlier Nolan who blasphemed his country and was sentenced to exile aboard a ship, never to talk to a fellow American again.

Over in the huge Brooklyn Navy Yard there is a man whom his fellow employes refer to as "The Man Without a Country." His name is Tom Nolan and you can look far and wide without finding a better trade unionist. Tom Nolan is a pipe-fitter and formerly president of Local 137, United Federal Workers, CIO. Today, Local 137, headed by one of the ablest groups of officials you could have the pleasure to meet up with, is using the case of Tom Nolan to highlight the local's fight in the Brooklyn Navy Yard against a shocking system of intimidation which the Navy Yard workers refer to as a "Gestapo system."

The workers of the yard, especially union members, are harassed by a secret police force which constantly circulates throughout the yard spying on workers and then cooking up phony charges against them. Later they are presented with what is known as a "K-1 form" which they must answer with 48 hours. Walter Woods, capable president of Local 137 showed me several of the infamous "K-1 form" which they must answer within 48 For instance, I saw one a woman machinist received, which read: "You were observed washing grease off your hands Friday morning between 9:20 a.m. and 9:26 a.m." Another handed to a welder read: "You were observed loafing Monday morning between 10:12 a.m. and 10:15 a.m."

• • •

THE serious thing about these intimidation forms is that thousands of man-hours are lost in the most important Navy yard in the world, at a moment the Navy needs every man-hour it can muster. Workers who get the K-1 forms are victims of penalties ranging from two to 10 days suspension, at the precise moment the Navy Yard is appealing over the radio and in newspaper ads for 5,000 additional workers.

Local 137 is fighting this barbaric policy with every resource at its command. Employes were searched by Marines the other day as they entered the yard—searched for leaflets the local distributed to incoming workers on the public streets.

Tom Nolan recently got a 10-day suspension on charges he "absented himself from his duties." As union agent for the sale of War Bonds among Navy Yard workers, Nolan was selling bonds at the time he allegedly "absented" himself. But that's not the whole story. When Tom first went to work at the yard, he came under immediate surveillance of the Gestapo cops and was told that he could not talk to any of his fellow employes during working hours. For months Tom worked under these conditions and the workers began to refer to him as "Nolan—The Man Without a Country." Finally a movement started among thousands of yard workers to buy Tom a sailor suit and a ball and chain. The bitter sarcasm of the talk eventually got to official ears in the Navy Yard and the gag against Nolan was lifted.

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LOCAL 137 is pressing its campaign to expose the Gestapo system to the public and restore a little democracy in the Navy Yard. They can use help from other unions, so if you are a union member, it wouldn't hurt to raise the matter at your next meeting.

Tom Nolan's case is an important one. We're all for the Navy blasting the daylights out of the Japanese imperialists, but we can't afford to allow the Navy to blast the rights of American workers. That's another matter entirely.

Views On Labor News

The Air of Force, Pa., Smells of Lewisism

by George Morris

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY coal miners of the little Pennsylvania mining town of Force, revolting against well-water poluted with outhouse "drainage" and garbage, called America's attention to something. This mining town may be among the worst, but its condition only emphasizes the state of affairs for a large portion of the 3,000,000 men, women and children who live on coal.

The men at Force are now on strike. For a quarter of a century these miners have been 'stifled by John L. Lewis' dictatorship. It is considered out of the ordinary to fight for something that isn't prescribed in Lewis' contract. And sanitary conditions, running water, proper health provisions and adequate hospitalization never did figure much in Lewis' rule book.

Every time contract negotiations open, Lewis unburdens a lot of passionate talk about the unhappy life of miners and waters the atmosphere with his crocodile tears. (His wages are $25,000 per annum, plus.) The operators laugh for they know he doesn't mean it. And they say cynically, haven't miners lived that way for a century? When the deadline on negotiations arrives, Lewis dumps all the "phony" demands, and matters pertaining to health and sanitation are inevitably among them.

• • •

IT IS perhaps symbolic that a miner's wife started the ball rolling that led to the strike. The men have become so subjected to the Lewis machine that the idea of resisting it has been beaten out of the brains of many of them. It has also beaten self-respect out of a large number, and self-respect is one thing that coal miners had even in the days of their worst poverty.

Imagine using well-water poluted from toilets and garbage piles to feed and bathe babies! The straw that broke the camel's back was the resignation of the town's doctor who couldn't see how she could do any good with that sort of condition. Then the women began to denounce their husbands for taking it. One miner admitted that the windows of their shacks are kept closed at night or they get "one hell of an odor" from the outhouses and garbage piles. We need hardly say much on the cultural atmosphere or the recreational and other features of Force.

But the situation is not much better in most mining towns, or "patches" to be more precise. I have seen it in West Virginia, Eastern Ohio, Southern Illinois and Western Pennsylvania areas, some of which had been unionized at the turn of the century. I am told that Kentucky and points south are even worse. A mere tour through mining areas gives the evidence for an indictment of Lewis. What change had he brought to the mining town in the quarter century that he dictated over the union?

• • •

LEWIS always points to the miner's nominal wage. But the coal miner finds that his wages mean little to him when he is condemned to live in a town like Force. He can only dream of emancipating himself some day. This is why there are more coal miners today in other fields than in mines. The company store and other disadvantages milk every cent out of the miner. And, as this column has pointed out, the miner's wages have not advanced basically. The base rate remains a dollar an hour. Three or four seven-hour days a week, which is average in peace periods, mean $21 to $28 a week, minus deductions.

John L. Lewis has always held the theory that the mining town and its filth and isolation and monotony, will always be the same. This is why the union's vast resources of many millions were never used for a movement to change the mining town. Why doesn't the union sponsor legislation for federal promotion of hospitals within close range of groups of mining towns so a mine accident victim doesn't bleed to death by the time he is brought to a hospital?

Why isn't the union's research directed towards showing that a mining town could be made to compare to at least a factory town in such matters as running water and drainage?

Why shouldn't a mining company be required to guarantee easy access to educational, recreational and other means that are available to even substandard city workers?

Such problems were never yet made an issue in the mining industry. They may be when the Lewis regime is overthrown.

Science Notebook

Ivan Michurin

by Peter Stone

"THE years have passed and my strength is waning. It is terribly disheartening to have worked so many years for the common good in vain and be left without any security in old age," wrote Ivan Michurin at sixty. The Soviet Luther Burbank had gone unheralded in tsarist Russia—he was decorated with the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and the Order of Lenin in the USSR.

The horticulturist was a self-taught man, who became interested in fruit tree selections while working as an electrician at a small railway station. He received no help from the tsarist officials and all his experiments had to be carried on with funds saved from a meager salary. In old Russia he was regarded as a crank, with distrust and suspicion, and labelled as having "dangerous thoughts." In the USSR he was looked upon as a benefactor of mankind, and the Soviets renamed the city of his birth Michurinsk.

Ivan Michurin evolved about 300 new varieties of apples, pears, cherries, grapes and other fruits and berries. He proved that under suitable conditions young hybrid seedlings can ben trained to develop desired characteristics. The scientist was among the first to develop Darwinian theory to control the life of plants, and search for methods in evolving new species and fruit varieties.

He took the hardy plants from Siberia, Canada and various mountain regions and crossed them with delicate southern plants The cross-breeds so obtained inherited all the hardihood of the wild plants—resistance to frost, drought and immunity to disease. On the other hand, they resembled their delicate southern parent in tastiness, brightness of color, largeness of fruit and other desirable characteristics.

• • •

MICHURIN at first tried to acclimatize the delicate southern fruits in northern areas by grafting them onto sturdy, wild trees that resisted the cold but did not yield good fruit These early experiments were unsuccessful and the scientist turned to hybridization. His Russian Concord grape, one of the 24 varieties of the fruit which he evolved, was obtained by crossing the wild Far Eastern grape with the fine southern type. Michurin's Concord grape now grows exceedingly well in central Russia.

Year by year grapes and peaches, pears and lemons continue their triumphal advance to the north. By 1940 more than 10 million Michurin trees bore fruit in the RSFSR. The fruit gardens of the USSR covering an area of more than 3,000,000 acres produce more than twice as much as crop yields under the tsars.

His ideas were spread to agricultural produce, and wheat—like Michurin fruits—has pushed to colder climates. Conceptions like horticulture and agricultural science could hardly have been found in old Russia. The peasant farmers jogged along as best they could without the aid of science or any prospect of receiving it. Only after Soviet power did agriculture and horticulture develop concerted efforts to establish high crop yields, with the state directing and supporting them as a prime duty. In the field of agriculture by 1939 there were more than 14,000 scientists engaged in research, 90 institutes, 37 experimental stations, 507 experimental farms and 2,000 small laboratories functioning on the kolkhozes (collective farms).

• • •

DURING the five-year plans of 1929-41 the fruit orchard area of the USSR increased more than two times. In the city of Michurinsk the Soviet government established a Central Laboratory of Genetics, an Institute of Scientific Research, a university, a technical college and a large experimental farm composed of several state farms with orchards occupying 7,500 acres. All these institutions are named after the brilliant horticulturist.

Sixty years of labor for the public good had availed Michurin nothing under tsarism. In 1934 Stalin congratulated the scientist in behalf of the entire Soviet people for "fruitful work for the benefit of our great coubtry." This is why throughout the Soviet Union on June 7 of this year public ceremonies and lectures were held observing the 10th anniversary of the death of the brilliant horticulturist.

Listen Here, Mr. Editor.

Casts Vote For Richard

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Who is this A. G. who attacks our beloved "Adventures of Richard?" A mother, alarmed at her children's exposure to the taint of ain't? Or an expert on what's good for children? (Ha! Child psychologists are still arguing over the "good" and "bad" of comic books.) As for culture, while even its definition is debatable, I'll cast my vote for the beautiful echange of cultures that took place last spring when Richard's gang shared their matzohs and Easter eggs.

Of course, I'm only an adult. Let's hear from the kids.

H. S.

Disregards Principles Of Courtesy

New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

Here is part of a letter which I have written to Sen. Bilbo: "In view of the fact that you owe your title to 7 percent of the potential voters of your state, don't you agree with me that it seems rather presumptuous of you to speak for all the people of Mississippi?

"Your elephantine effort at facetiousness in styling a correspondent 'Dago' reveals an abysmal ignorance and disregard of the elementary principles of courtesy, for which southern gentlemen are supposed to be famous.

"If fair play and equal opportunity for all, although provided for in the U. S. Constitution, are communistic, I am inclined to think that the great majority of the American people, believing in these things, are essentially communists."

E. G. GRUMWALD.

Child Relates How Unity Won

At a New Jersey Camp

Editor, Daily Worker:

We had a lot of excitement today. At the beginning of the season, all the waiters decided that if one of them were fired, the others would go on strike. Well, one of them got sick. The owner said that he would have to pay a $5 doctor bill. He wouldn't do it, so the waiter was fired. Then all the waiters went on strike, so the owner fired them too. Then we didn't have any waiters.

So all the counsellors decided they would go home, because after all it could have happened to anyone. They were ready to leave this afternoon. So the manager had to hire everyone back. That's the whole story.

BLANCHE C.
(10 years old)

It Certainly Is a Disgrace

Easton, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

It certainly is a disgrace that we have people like Bilbo in the United States Senate. It seems to me that Bilbo hasn't heard that the so-called "supermen" have been defeated.

Why doesn't President Truman do something about him?

K. HOFF.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Constitution of the Communist Party

(Continued from Page 2)

party or clique or conspiracy, thereby violating the unqualified right of the majority of the people to direct the destinies of our country.

Section 11. Every Party member in a mass organization shall work to promote and strengthen the given organization and protect the interests of its members.

Section 12. All members shall strive to acquire an understanding of the fundamentals of Marxism and at all times aim to apply Communist consciousness, understanding, responsibility and initiative in their work and activity.

Section 13. It shall be the obligation of all Party members to struggle against all forms of national oppression, discrimination and segregation, against all ideological influences and practices of "racial" theories, such as white chauvinism and anti-Semitism. It shall be the duty of all Party members to fight for the full social, political and economic equality of the Negro people; and promote the unity of the Negro and white people as essential for the advancement of their common interests.

Section 14. All members shall be required to belong to the respective trade unions to which they are eligible.

Section 15. All members eligible shall register and vote in the elections for all public offices.

Section 16. The Party shall give full aid in the acquisition of U. S. citizenship to those of its members who, because of unjust and undemocratic laws and practices, are deprived of this right.

ARTICLE V

Initiation Fees, Dues and Assessments

Section 1. Initiation fees and dues shall be paid according to rates fixed by the National Convention.

Section 2. The income from dues and initiation fees shall be distributed to the various subdivisions of the Party as determined by the National Convention.

Section 3. Special assessments may be levied by the National Convention or by a two-thirds vote of the National Committee. All local or district assessments are prohibited except by special permission of the National Committee.

ARTICLE VI

Structure

Section 1. The basic organization of the Party is the Club, which shall be organized on a community basis in cities, townships, rural areas, or on a shop basis.

The officers and executive committees of the Clubs shall be elected by the membership by a secret ballot once a year. Except for newly-organized Clubs, these elections shall take place in January of each year.

The Clubs shall meet at least twice a month. Standing committees shall be established as provided by the By-Laws, and shall function under the direction of the Club Executive Committees.

Section 2. The state organization shall comprise all Clubs in one state and shall be organized in such sub-divisions as may be found necessary in accord with the Constitution.

The highest body of the state organization is the State Convention, which shall convene at least once every two years and be composed of delegates elected by the conventions of the sub-divisions of the Party or by the Clubs in the state. The delegates shall be elected on the basis of numerical strength. Delegates to the state conventions shall have been members of the Party in continuous good standing for at least one year.

The State Convention shall elect, by secret ballot and majority vote, a State Committee. The State Committee may be composed of regular and alternate members. To be eligible to the State Committee, one shall have been a member of the Party in continuous good standing for at least two years. The State Committee has the responsibility to carry out the Convention decisions and direct the activities of the state organization between state conventions.

The State Committee shall elect from among its members a State Board, Chairman, and such other officers as it decides upon. These shall all be responsible to the State Committee.

Special State Conventions may be called by either a majority vote of the State Committee, or upon written request of Clubs representing one-third of the membership of the state.

Section 3. District organizations may be established by the National Committee. Where these cover two or more states, the State Committees shall be under the jurisdiction of the District Committees, elected by and representing the Party membership of the states composing these districtcs. The rules for conconvening the Distirict Conventions and the election of leading committees shall be the same as those provided for the state organization.

Section 4. State and District Committees shall have the power to establish all necessary subdivisions, such as county and city organizations and committees, and the rules for election of such committees shall be provided in the By-Laws.

Section 5. In matters of a state or local nature, the Clubs, County and State Committees, have the right to make decisions within the limits of the general policies and Constitution of the Party and its Convention.

Section 6. All officers and leading committees of the Party, from the Club Executive Committees to the highest committees, shall be elected either directly by the membership or through their elected delegates. Committees and officers must report regularly on their activities to the body which elected them.

Section 7. Any Party officer may be removed at any time from his position by a majority vote of the body which elected him, or by the committee to which he is responsible.

ARTICLE VII

National Organization

Section 1. The highest authority of the Party is the National Convention. Regular National conventions shall be held every two years. The National Conventions are authorized to make political and organizational decisions binding upon the entire Party and its membership, except as provided in Article VII, Section 6.

Special conventions may be called either by a two-thirds vote of the National Committee or by a two-thirds vote of all State Committees.

Section 2. The National Convention shall be composed of delegates elected by the State and District Conventions. The delegates shall be elected on the basis of the numerical strength of the state or district organizations. The basis for representation shall be determined by the National Committee. Delegates to the National Convention shall have been members of the Party in continuous good standing for at least two years.

Section 3. Prior to conventions, at least 60 days shall be allowed for discussion in all Party Clubs of the main resolutions and problems coming before the convention. During this discussion all Party organizations have the right to adopt resolutions and propose amendments to the draft resolutions and the Constitution for consideration by the convention.

Section 4. The National Convention shall elect a National Committee by a majority vote. To be eligible for election to the National Committee, one must have been a member of the Party in continuous good standing for at least four years.

Section 5. The number of members of the National Committee shall be determined by a majority vote of each National Convention.

Section 6. The National Committee is the highest authority of the Party between National Conventions and is responsible for the enforcement of the Constitution and the execution of the general policies adopted by the National Convention. The National Commmittee represents the Party as a whole and has the right to make decisions with full authority on any problem or development facing the Party betwen conventions. The National Committee organizes and supervises its various departments and committees; guides and directs all the political and organizational work of the Party; elects or removes editors of its press, who work under its leadership and guidance; organizes and directs all undertakings of importance to the entire Party; administers the national treasury. The National Committee shall submit a certified, audited financial report to each National Convention.

Section 7. The National Committee shall elect a Chairman and such other officers as it decides upon. The National Committee shall elect a National Board. To be eligible for election to the National Board, one must have meen a member of the Party in continuous good standing for five years.

The National Board shall be charged with the responsibility of carrying out the decisions and work of the National Committee between its sessions. The number of members of the National Board shall be determined by the National Committee by majority vote. The officers and the National Board are responsible for all their decisions and actions to the National Committee. The officers and members of the National Board may be removed by a majority vote of the National Committee.

Section 8. The National Committee shall meet at least three times each year (subject during war time to ODT regulations).

ARTICLE VIII

National Review Commission

Section 1. In order to strengthen, as well as review the integrity and resoluteness of our cadres, to guard against violations of Party principles, to maintain and strengthen discipline, to supervise the audits of the financial books and records of the National Committee of the Party, the National Convention shall elect a National Review Commission. This Commission shall consist of tested members with exemplary records. The size of this Commission shall be determined by the National Convention.

Section 2. The National Review Commission may meet jointly with the National Committee, but between Conventions shall be subordinate to the National Committee and its decisions shall be subject to review by the National Committee or its National Board.

Section 3. To be eligible for election to this Commission one shall have been an active member of the Party for at least five years.

Section 4. Full meetings of the National Review Commission shall be held at least once every four months, with a resident committee meeting at least semi-monthly.

ARTICLE IX

Disciplinary Procedures

Section 1. Conduct or action detrimental to the working class and the nation, as well as to the interests of the Party, violation of decisions of its leading committees or of this Constitution, financial irregularities, or other conduct unbecoming a member of the Party, may be punished by censure, removal from posts of leadership, or by expulsion from membership. Such conduct or action by any committee may be punished by removal of the committee by the State or National Committee, which shall then order new elections for said committee.

Section 2. Adherence to or participation in the activities of any clique, group, circle, faction or party which conspires or acts to subvert, undermine, weaken or overthrow any or all institutions of American democracy, whereby the majority of the American people can maintain their right to determine their destinies in any degree, shall be punished by immediate expulsion.

Section 3. The practice or advocacy of any form of racial, national or religious discrimination shall be grounds for expulsion from membership.

Section 4. Personal or political relations with enemies of the working class and nation are incompatible with membership in the Communist Party.

Section 5. Charges against individual members or committees may be made by any member in writing to the Club of which he is a member, or to the leading committee having jurisdiction. Clubs shall act upon charges directed against anyone holding membership in that club. All such charges shall be handled expeditiously.

Section 6. All persons concerned in disciplinary cases shall have the fullest right to appear, to bring witnesses and testify.

Section 7. The club or leading committee having jurisdiction shall have the right to decide by majority vote upon any disciplinary measure, including expulsion. Disciplinary measures taken by leading committees are subject to approval by the body to which they are responsible.

ARTICLE X

Appeals

Section 1. Any member who has been subject to disciplinary action has the right to appeal to the next higher body up to the National Convention, whose decision shall be final.

ARTICLE XI

Amending the Constitution

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended by a majority vote at any regular or special National Convention.

ARTICLE XII

By-Laws

Section 1. By-Laws may be adopted, based on this Constitution, for the purpose of establishing uniform rules and procedure for the proper functioning of the party organizations. By-Laws may be adopted or changed by majority vote of the National Convention or, between conventions, by majority vote of the National Committee.

Section 2. State By-Laws not in conflict with the National Constitution and By-Laws may be adopted or changed by majority vote of the State Convention or, between conventions, by majority vote of the State Committee.

ARTICLE XIII

Section 1. The National Committee shall issue charters to State or district organizations, defining the territory over which they have jurisdiction and authority. State or District Committees shall issue charters to the clubs.

ARTICLE XIV

Section 1. The Communist Party is not responsible for any political document, policy, book, article or any other expression of political opinion except such as are issued by authority of this and subsequent national conventions and its regularly constituted leadership.

Dues Schedule adopted by National Convention

1. Continue present dues rates and membership cards until Jan. 1, 1946.

2. On Jan. 1, 1946, institute the following new dues schedule:

(a) All dues shall be payable monthly.

(b) Members earning up to

	Per Month
$25 per week.....	35c
(c) Members earning from $25 to $60 per week....	$1.00
(d) Members earning over $60 per week.....	2.00
(e) Unemployed	10c

3. The income from dues shall be distributed to the various subdivisions of the party as follows:

(a) 20 percent to the club.

(b) 50 percent to the National Office.

(c) The remaining 30 percent shall be distributed among the respective city, county and State organizations, in accordance with decisions of the State Convention.

4. The initiation fee shall be 50c and shall be forwarded in full to the National Committee.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).
DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tonight—Manhattan

UNITY CENTER CLUB, C.P., 2744 Broadway. Membership call. Special meeting Tues., Aug. 7. Action: Ben Davis Petition Campaign. Convention reports. Club open every night.

Tomorrow Manhattan

"THE GREAT BEGINNING"—a film depicting the struggle for collectivization of agriculture during the early 30's in the Soviet Union. Commentary by Harold Collins. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. cor. 16th St. $1.10. Wednesday 8:30 p. m.

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Corporation Men Fewer, More Rank and File From Labor, in Commons

The new British Parliament has fewer corporation executives in Tory seats and fewer trade union bureaucrats on the Labor Party side, it was disclosed yesterday. According to the London **Observer**, Viscount Astor's Sunday paper, at least a third of the Conservative members in the House of Commons have usually been direct representatives of big industry.

In the new parliament, however, this has dropped to one fifth, with only 35 company executives out of 196 Tory members.

On Labor's side, representatives of the trade union apparatus have usually given 40 to 98 percent of the Labor seats. This often made for the lack of militancy by Labor.

This has changed, however, and the new Labor delegation is far more representative of the people as a whole, and includes a large number of actual workers and local Labor Party leaders.

Out of 404 Labor members (counting 16 MPs who will vote with the Labor Party) there are 196 lawyers, doctors, newspapermen, technicians, teachers and civil servants.

Eighty-four members are trade union officials, 77 are workingmen, nine are professional members of the armed forces, and 38 miscellaneous, according to the **Observer**.

TORY REPRESENTATION

On the Tory side, out of 196 Conservative MP's (exclusive of independents voting with the Tories) the figures are:

74 from the field of property, finance and industry.

73 professional men and civil servants.

22 from the armed forces, and 27 miscellaneous.

The London **Observer** draws the conclusion that the new parliament is therefore far more representative of the entire nation than in the past.

The drop in company executives shows the definite rebuke by the electorate to big business elements, even by those voters who cast their ballot on the Tory line.

The decline in trade union functionaries on the Labor side is important, and for the first time a large number of working people are sitting in the House (at least the London **Observer** calls them "proletarians").

Also worth noting, however, is the large middle class and professional contingent of Labor MP's.

Canadian Gov't Offers Program For Postwar

OTTAWA, Aug. 6. (UP).—The Canadian government disclosed today its peace-time program for achieving full employment, a high national and broad social security for the dominion's people.

In return for willingness of the provinces to agree to a constitutional amendment permitting them to delegate any of their powers to the federal authority, the federal government committed itself to the following program:

1.—Reductions in personal income, corporation and other taxes.

2.—Federal investment in public works to combat unemployment.

3.—Extension of the existing unemployment insurance scheme to all workers ultimately, including farm workers and previously self-employed persons.

4.—Payment of a universal old-age pension of $30 per month to all persons over 70 years of age, regardless of their financial circumstances, and provision for payment of the pension in cases of persons in need at the age of 65.

5.—Inauguration of a nationwide health insurance scheme, to be financed by the dominion and provincial authorities jointly, but to be under provincial administration.

6.—Payment of substantial increases to the provinces by way of subsidies—The minimum payments under the worst economic conditions becoming $138,000,000.

Radio Paris Sees Changes In Spain Within Few Days

LONDON, Aug. 6 (UP).—Radio Paris said today that "important developments are imminent in Spain."

"The collapse of Franco's regime," Paris said, "is a question of a few days only. Despite official declarations that calmness is reigning in Spain there is all reason to believe there is great excitement all over the country."

Report Gil Robles Escapes Prison

LONDON, Aug. 6 (UP).—A Madrid dispatch to the **Evening Standard** said today that Gil Robles, exiled leader of Spain's Catholic and Monarchist parties, reportedly has escaped from a detention prison at Busaco in northern Portugal.

"He is reported near the Spanish border beyond Oporto," the dispatch said. "If this is true, it may radically change the political situation."

Spanish sources have been speculating that Spain may restore the monarchy as result of the Big Three's condemnation of Francisco Franco's regime.

150,000 on Strike in Nigeria

LONDON, Aug. 6 (ALN).—Over 150,000 Nigerian workers are now on strike, following the expiration of the month's notice given by the African Civil Servants Technical Workers Union to the Nigerian Government.

The union, at a meeting on May 19, had declared that it would take strike action unless its demands for wage increases were met within a month. The strike started on July 1.

Railway, dock and other government workers are involved but reports indicate that the strike is spreading to private European firms.

A strong policy of repression has been adopted by British Governor Sir Arthur Richards.

About 10 strike leaders have been arrested, as well as Nnamdi Azikiwe, editor of the **West African Pilot** and **Daily Comet**, both of which have beeen suppressed.

The ban is said to have been placed after the newspapers criticized officials of the Nigerian Trades Union Congress who urged continued negotiations after all the workers' demands had been rejected. These leaders were expelled from office.

Tribune Raps Use of American Guns by Chungking in Civil War

The N. Y. Herald Tribune, yesterday delivered a vigorous editorial protest on the use of American guns by Kuomintang soldiers against the Chinese Communists.

Noting the admission by Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer that stolen American guns might have come into the hands of Kuomintang soldiers for civil war purposes, the Tribune declares:

No matter what the cause, however, it is an outrage if American guns have been used in a civil conflict in which America is not and should not be a participant. The United States has no interest in furnishing weapons to be used by one faction of Chinese to kill members of another faction."

The editorial refers to "hints" that American policy was being reviewed. While declaring that it would be "absurd" to give up American ties with Chungking, nevertheless "these ties should not be so close as to create a danger that our country will become involved in a Chinese civil war."

DANGER EXISTS

"Such a danger exists, as the chief strength of the Kuomintang government at present results from the military aid it receives from the United States" the editorial admits.

It also admits that "the strength of the Communists, on the other hand, arises from the popular support they have won through agrarian reform and encouragement of local democracy in their areas."

Instead of drawing the rigorous conclusion that the Kuomintang should be deprived of help and help should be given to the Communists, however, the N. Y. **Herald Tribune** then professes to see the rise of a group of "Liberals," presumably around T. V. Soong, Chiang Kai-shek's premier.

"From the American point of view, it would be highly desirable to see the Liberals in Chungking gain ascendancy and to have this followed by a political settlement which would unify China. Until there is such a settlement, however, the most careful precautions should be taken to make sure that American machine guns are not used to kill Chinese, with whom Americans have no quarrel."

to
David McKelvy White
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The LOW DOWN

Softball and Democracy Up in Central Park

By Nat Low

Sometimes when you get tired seeing what passes for major league games this season I suggest you run up to Central Park, as I did Sunday, where you can take in, for free, some of the sweetest ball games you'll ever see any place.

There's a softball field on the west side of the park at 64th St. where semi-pro teams play every week before crowds that sometimes hit the thousand mark. The Park Department has built a small grandstand around home plate that runs up to the bases, and from there the very informal crowd stretches along the foul lines and around the outfield, sitting or standing on the grass, rocking babies, sipping on cokes and taking in the sun.

I dropped by Sunday in time for a game between the Newark Eagles and the Manhattan Stars. The Eagles are made up of Negro softballers averaging around 23 years. The Stars are a white team of about the same age level.

Softball is now played in most places with baseball rules. In other words, bunting and base stealing are allowed, although there are 10 men on a side—the odd man being a sort of fifth infielder or fourth outfielder, as each situation calls for.

And as you watch it you can see why the game is so popular. For one thing, pitching is of the essence and the fielding is of an amazingly high calibre. In this game the pitchers were really fast. So fast that they handcuffed most of the batters into hitting into the ground. This made for many close plays at first and for many marvelous catches and bullet-like throws across the diamond.

* * *

The most impressive thing about the game, however, was not the pitching or the fielding, but the democratic spirit which prevailed. The Negro and white athletes played with such naturalness that you were hardly ever aware of the fact that it was a mixed game. The crowd cheered and applauded as enthusiastically for the Negro players as for the white athletes—despite the fact that until the last inning the game was tight enough at 2-0 to cause some tenseness.

* * *

The white team pushed across three runs in the ninth inning to win, 5-0, but the crowd gave the Negro boys a nice round of applause when they trotted off the field.

* * *

Softball pitchers, as we said before, are all-important in the game. Most pitchers employ a queer semi-sidearm underhand delivery that whips up and into a right-handed batter and makes it very hard to hit solidly. As the rules do not allow for the hand to be above the knee when the ball is released, you can imagine how the ball shoots up from very near the ground to around the batter's chest. In regulation baseball, most pitchers use an overhand delivery which makes the ball come in on a level with the batter, so you see the advantage the softball hurler has.

* * *

I didn't have any anti-jimcrow petitions with me Sunday, but I imagine I could have gotten at least 500 signatures to end jimcrow in baseball from the crowd, which was democratic to the core and interested only in the talent of the players and not the color of their skin.

I suggest you drop by some Sunday afternoon to see softball and democracy in action. I would also suggest the three major league magnates of our city do the same. They could learn a highly important lesson.

Schultz Optioned to Montreal

The Dodgers yesterday optioned Howie "Stretch" Schultz to the Montreal Royals in the first step of another one of those interminable Dodger shake-ups designed to squeeze blood out of a turnip. The 6-6 firstbaseman had hit only .238 in 40 games with the Dodgers this season and had not been playing regularly for the past month or so.

His going seemed to pave the way for the return to the sack of Ed Stevens, who was with the team earlier in the campaign but was sent to Montreal for seasoning. Augie Galan will probably be shifted back to left field when Stevens takes over.

* * *

M/Sgt. Hugh Mulcahy, who was honorably discharged from the Army yesterday after 4½ years in the service, will report back to the Phils today. The big right-hander, who, with Hank Greenberg, was the first major leaguer to go into the service, said he was some 15 pounds under his top playing weight and would need some conditioning before being able to take his regular turn on the mound for the last place Phils.

Coming out of the Army is O.K.—but some of the pleasure is dimmed by having to come back to the Phils, I'd imagine.

* * *

Danny Gardella is beginning to pay dividends with the Giants. The small but muscular flychaser is now batting in the cleanup spot and doing a workmanlike job of it, too.

His 13th-inning two-run homer beat the Phils Sunday and boosted his average up to .298. He has knocked in 13 runs in the last 13 games and that's about all one can ask of a cleanup man, isn't it?

* * *

Jake LaMotta and Jose Basora meet in the ten-round bout at the Garden Friday night. Last Friday, before the Tippy Larkin-Willie Joyce bout, Harry Balough announced the fight and said that LaMotta holds the only victory in the books over Ray Robinson, while Basora holds the only tie in the books over the Negro welter.

Whereupon a gallery fan yelled, "The lucky boys."

* * *

Whitey Lockman of the Giants, who came up from the Jersey Giants last month touted as a coming star, has already proved the blurbs about him were true. The 19-year-old flychaser is still leading the Giants at the plate with a resplendent .353 average and when the young man comes out of the Army—he's going in soon—the Otters will be able to build a good-looking outfield around him. He's a Manhattan edition of Petey Reiser.

Haag Wins, But No Record Set

By United Press

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Gunder Haag and Arne Andersson, Swedish running stars, won the special mile and two-mile races at the American GI track meet today before 55,000, with thousands turned away.

Their times, however, were far below the world records for the events.

Running on a track made slightly heavy by rain, Andersson defeated Britain's Sidney Wooderson by two and a half yards in the mile in 4:08.8, far off the record of 4:01.1 held by Haag.

Haag won the two-mile in 9:06, eclipsing the British record by three and two-tenths seconds, but far behind his own world mark of 8:42.8.

Douglas Wilson, England, finished second to Haag with a British Army corporal, M. Bingham, third.

Wooderson led Andersson most of the way, but fell behind the pounding Swede in the last 50 yards. The third man was Flight Lt. J. W. Alford.

A tremendous ovation greeted the Swedish stars when they made their appearance. Foot and mounted police struggled to control those who surged through the gates, and officers in police cars appealed by loud speaker to those who did not possess tickets to leave.

Scores:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First game—

Detroit	020 004 000	6	11	0
Chicago	100 000 010	2	8	1

Benton and Swift; Lopat and Tresh.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis at Pittsburgh, postponed; rain.

Brooklyn at Boston, postponed; rain.

(Only games scheduled.)

— From the Press Box —

Yanks Still in Race, But Dodgers Are Sunk

by Phil Gordon

For no good reason of their own the Yankees are still very much in the AL flag race. But the same cannot be said of the Dodgers who, 8½ games out, are definitely kaput.

The Yanks, however, thanks to the steep slump of the Detroit Tigers, still have a fighting chance for the flag despite Sunday's twin loss to the cellar Athletics. Only three games off the pace, the Yankee flag hopes will be determined by their final western trip of the season which begins tomorrow in Cleveland. If they can hold their own in this jaunt and come back to the Stadium no more than four games off the pace, the boys will be in the fight till the very end.

But that means they will have to show an improvement over their series with the A's.

At the moment, however, the Tigers' main threat does not come from the Yanks but the surprising Washington Senators who, with Buddy Lewis back from a three year stay in the Army, are showing the form that made most baseball writers pick them to win the flag last year. The Nats knocked off the Boston Red Sox twice Sunday while Detroit was losing two to the Chicago White Sox, to climb within half a game of the lead.

The Nats have been getting remarkable hurling from the knuckleballers and a lot of timely hitting and—of course—base stealing. They, too, face a trial on the western trip but they can afford to lose some ground and still be in the middle of the fight.

Over in the National League the high riding Cubs have just about clinched the flag. They trimmed the Reds twice Sunday, for 16th and 17th victories in 18 starts against that team, and now are smugly coasting behind a six-game lead over the world champion Cardinals who are having troubles with their pitching.

The Dodgers were ruined by their series with the Braves. By losing five out of six to the Bissonette-boys the Bums just about wrote finis to their chances. Only a major miracle can put them back into the scramble and the days of miracles are long over, I'm told.

So all the baseball excitement around this Big City will be generated by the Yanks and a Mr. Red Ruffing, as of old, seems to be the man upon whom all depends.

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Chicago	63	34	.649	—
St. Louis	59	42	.584	6
Brooklyn	55	43	.561	8½
New York	54	47	.535	11
Pittsburgh	51	50	.505	14
Boston	46	55	.455	19
Cincinnati	43	53	.448	19½
Philadelphia	26	73	.263	38

Games Today

No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Detroit	53	40	.570	—
Washington	54	42	.563	½
New York	50	43	.538	3
Chicago	49	46	.516	5
Boston	48	49	.495	7
Cleveland	46	48	.489	7½
St. Louis	45	47	.489	7½
Philadelphia	32	62	.340	21½

Games Today

Cleveland at St. Louis.

Other clubs not scheduled.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc. **WEVD—1330 Kc.**
WEAF—660 Kc. **WNEW—1130 Kc.**
WOR—710 Kc. **WLIB—1190 Kc.**
WJZ—770 Kc. **WHN—1050 Kc.**
WNYC—830 Kc. **WOV—1290 Kc.**
WABC—880 Kc. **WBNY—1480 Kc.**
WINS—1000 Kc. **WQXR—1560 Kc.**

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Brenenan
WABC—Amanda, Sketch
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News; Alma Dettinger
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test Quiz
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Harry Cameron, Sketch
WJZ—News Reports
WABC—A Woman's Life, Play
WOR—Musical Curtain Call
WMCA—News; Talk—Linda Gray
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamour Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Luncheon Music
12:15-WEAF—Talk, Maggi McNellis
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—Jack Smith, Songs
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; Woman's Exchange
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WEAF—Jerome Orchestra
WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WJZ—Constance Bennett, Comment
WABC—Ma Perkins, Sketch
1:30-WOR—Phil Brito, Songs
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Margaret Macdonald
WMCA—The Captain Tim Healys
1:45-WEAF—W. W. Chaplin, News
WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—News; Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WABC—Two on a Clue
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Music
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Rosemary, Sketch
2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WABC—Best Sellers—Drama
WABC—Time to Remember
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Request Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WABC—Off the Record
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Talk—John Gambling
WJZ—Ladies Be Seated
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Tandt Trio; Songs
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson Songs
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorshis
WABC—House Party
WMCA—News; Ray Smith Songs
WQXR—News; Symphony Matinee
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Johnny Thompson, Songs
4:25-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
WJZ—David Wills, News
WABC—Feature Story
WMCA—News; Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Johnson Family Singers
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—It's Maritime
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Waltz Music
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Tennessee Jed—Sketch
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Bandstand Music
5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—The Singing Lady
WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk
WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—News; Kiernan's News Corner
WMCA—News; Talk
WABC—News—Quincy Howe
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Man on the Street
WJZ—What Are the Facts?
WABC—Edwin C. Hill
6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Concert
6:30-WOR—News—Fred Vandeventer
WJZ—News; Whose War?—Talk
WABC—Eileen Farrell, Sally Moore, Songs
WMCA—Racing Results
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Adventures of Charlie Chan
WABC—The World Today—News
6:55-WABC—Robert Trout, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WOR—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Sports—Ted Husing
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News Reports
7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WOR—Xavier Cugat Records
WJZ—Leland Stowe
WABC—Danny O'Neil, Songs
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Footlight Echoes
7:30-WEAF—Dick Haymes, Songs; Helen Forrest, Songs; Others
WOR—Arthur Hale
WJZ—County Fair, With Jack Bailey
WABC—Concert Orchestra
WMCA—Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Spotlight Music
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
WMCA—Tony Roberts
WHN—Johannes Steele
8:00-WEAF—Ginny Simms, Songs
WOR—Frank Singiser, News
WJZ—Pic and Pat
WABC—Big Town
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:15-WOR—Now It Can Be Told
WJZ—News of Tomorrow
8:30-WEAF—A Date With Judy—Comedy
WOR—The Falcon—Play
WJZ—Alan Young Show
WABC—Theatre of Romance
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Navy Hour
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Lombardo Orchestra
WABC—Norman Corwin, Play
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—World-Wide News Review
9:15-WOR—Real Life Stories
WQXR—Everybody's Music
9:30-WEAF—Victor Borge Show
WOR—American Forum
WJZ—Radie Harris
WABC—The Doctor Fights
9:45-WJZ—Popular Music
9:55-WJZ—Short Story
10:00-WEAF—The Man Called X—Play With Herbert Marshall
WJZ—Olsen Orchestra
WABC—Service to the Front
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Recorded Music
10:15-WOR—Sidney Meseley
10:30-WEAF—An Evening With Romber
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Suit Yourself—Quiz
WABC—Congress Speaks
WMCA—Frank Kingdon
WQXR—Air de Ballet
10:45-WABC—Behind the Scenes at CBS
WMCA—Recorded Music
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WABC, WJZ—News; Music
WJZ—W. S. Gallmor
WQXR—News; Just Music
12:00-WEAF, WABC—News; Music
WJZ, WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

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— Film Front —

Another Powerful Film Kukluxed in Memphis

By David Platt

THERE are parts of Memphis, Tenn., that no decent person would touch with a ten-foot pole. One of these places is the headquarters of the Memphis Board of Censors. This stronghold of revolver culture has butchered or banned some of Hollywood's finest films.

A few days ago the City's Lord High Executioners banned the eight-year old movie **Dead End** from the city on the ground that it might influence young people to be gangsters. Before that they forbade the Jean Renoir-Dudley Nichols film **The Southerner** because of its sympathetic treatment of the struggles of sharecroppers. Several months ago **Brewster's Millions** was prohibited because the Negro actor Eddie Anderson (Rochester) was cast in a prominent part. Showing Negroes on a basis of social equality with whites is "inimical to public welfare," said the swastika-waving Board. Last summer the Memphis maniacs with scissors sliced Cab Calloway and his band out of the United Artists movie **Sensations of 1945** for similar reasons.

They cut Lena Horne out of MGM's **Broadway Rhythm** because she stole the show. Topping them all is the Hitler-like edict against **Dead End** on typical Kuklux grounds.

• • •

FAR from encouraging crime, **Dead End** is one of the few Hollywood films that did not glamorize the gangster. A bitter indictment of slum life, it showed a connection between crime and poverty. It pictured the brutalizing effect of an unfavorable environment upon a gang of raw, cynical, unguided working class kids. Here in this section of New York where the penthouses of the rich overlook the wretched houses of the poor is social drama of the highest type. The period is shortly after the stock crash. Joel McCrea, an unemployed architect, dreams of an environment where he will not have to paint signs to make a living. He loves a rich girl who hesitates to marry a man with such an uncertain future. Sylvia Sidney, an office worker, barely makes enough to support a kid brother whom she is trying desperately to keep off the streets.

• • •

BABY FACE MARTIN (Humphrey Bogart, a vicious product of slum conditions returns to the East Side after years in the underworld. His long period of criminality has not been able to fill a deep yearning for his friends and family. Mrs. Martin, his mother, an exploited, baffled woman, throws him out of the house in a scene that could have been taken verbatim from a Gorky novel. The gangster gets another powerful slap, more than he can stand, when he confronts Francey (Claire Trevor) his former sweetheart, now a prostitute. "You're looking at me as I was," she cries. "Here (turning her face to the light) see me as I am." He sees and is stunned. "Why—why did you do it, why didn't you get a job, anything," he shouts. But the deeply injured Baby Face, lost in a crazy world all his own, does not understand the full significance of Francey's heart-rendering reply: 'What job, where?"

• • •

ONLY individuals of fascist stripe could ban such a penetrating social film on the ground that it might influence young people to become Baby Face Martins. If anything is likely to influence the young to a life of crime it is the criminal suppression of such films as **Dead End** and **The Southerner** by the Memphis Board of Censors.

Gwendolyn Bennett Speaks at Unity

Gwendolyn Bennett, director of the George Washington Carver School, will speak on **Culture and the Negro** tonight (Tuesday) at Camp Unity. The following night Pearl Primus will do a series of new dances. On Thursday Aaron Douglass will speak on **Art and and the Negro.**

All this is part of Negro Rights Week which Audley Moore and Ed Royce, Managers of the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee to Re-elect Benjamin J. Davis, have inaugurated at the Camp to popularize various phases of Negro life.

Evelyn Wyckoff and Bob Kennedy (above) are featured in the Theatre Guild-Richard Rodgers-Oscar Hammerstein hit musical Oklahoma. It reached its 1000th performance at the St. James Theatre a few days ago.

FM Developments Call for Rapid Action by Unions

By EUGENE KONECKY

The FM radio pot is beginning to boil under the heat of postwar needs. A lot of steam is clouding the situation because the lid of restrictions by the WPB and the FCC, tightly fixed, has increased the pressure. This pressure has been coming from all sides. It embraces practically every section of the radio industry, and those who are clamoring to gain entry, 420 new applicants for FM licenses.

One of the significant aspects of the explosion of hot arguments is the emphasis placed upon speeding up FM developments to meet the problems of postwar employment. In this respect, Milton Sleeper, publisher of the monthly magazine, FM and Television, rendered a service by hitting out furiously at every source of unjustified delay in the task of swiftly finalizing FM, Television, Facsimile and other radio-channel reallocations. Unfortunately the labor movement proved too unversed in the matter of FM technical production to take a hand in this aspect of the fight.

LABOR'S CHANCE

In this connection, it is apparent that at present the labor movement lacks the counsel of technical minds with the capacity of translating the technical developments into practical terms of action. This can be corrected only when the few men in the field who have this capacity recognize their opportunity and responsibility and regularly report their views and findings to the labor press. It should not be left to Mr. Sleeper to carry this ball.

This writer is constantly peppered with inquiries about the progress of FM. Writers, radio producers, actors and radio operators, among others, are looking for jobs in FM radio. It is almost impossible to give them any coherent information because, at this time, in addition to the delays which have affected the whole industry from wartime restrictions and FCC reallocations, there is no central organization as yet to all the loose threads of FM developments in the labor and progressive movement to draw general conclusions.

PICTURE TO DATE

From the standpoint of the industry itself, the situation now stands as follows: (1) the War Production Board has relaxed restrictions on manufacture where it does not affect the war effort; (2) the FCC is now processing the 420 applications for FM licenses and preparing to grant, as well as to hold hearings; (3) manufacturers and engineers are completing designs and plans for postwar production, with a stated goal of producing one million combined AM-FM sets by Jan. 1, 1946; (4) Major Edwin Armstrong, inventor of FM, has invented a device which makes it possible for already licensed FM stations to broadcast simultaneously in their old and new channels, thus creating a bridge over the transition gap; (5) the FCC is granting some licenses to applicants ready to undertake developmental (experimental) FM broadcasting; (6) some manufacturers are taking orders for delivery of FM transmitters; (6) educators are holding a conference on the subject of FM educational broadcasting; and (7) finally, there is grapevine talk that within three months the WPB-FCC lid on the radio industry will be lifted completely.

The practical conclusions we may draw from these advances in radio, as they relate to FM, are as follows:

1. Labor unions, progressive mass organizations and forward-looking community groups must intensify their efforts to establish the basis for local FM stations and submit applications for licenses in the next 90 days.

2. Program planning by FM applicants and potential applicants must be started, along with operational planning.

3. A survey must begin respecting personnel available to FM stations, including: technicians, musicians, directors, writers and publicity men, actors etc.

4. Labor editors must develop better coverage of FM radio for their readers.

In my next articles I will develop some of these points in detail.

Natalia Alisova plays the role of a popular singer and unwilling tool of the Gestapo in "Military Secret," new Soviet spy drama now at the Stanley Theatre.

Foggy Night, Piercing Scream, A Splash. Bah!

WHY GIRLS LEAVE HOME. Screenplay by Fanya Foss Lawrence and Bradford Ropes, from original story by Miss Lawrence. Produced by Sam Sax. Directed by William Berke. Presented by PRC Pictures, Inc. At the Gotham.

Why Girls Leave Home begins on a foggy, foggy night on what is obviously a waterfront. A young girl, followed by two mysterious figures, walks into the fog. There is a piercing scream, then a splash. After that, there are a series of jumbled scenes in which a reporter tries to figure the whole thing out.

A weeping mother; a few murders; speeding autos; a roulette wheel, in a back room of course;—even the "follow that car" line, are all included. But at the end of the picture, the fog hasn't cleared any.

Though you are told in a flashback that Diana Leslie (Pamela Blake) after a quarrel with her family, leaves home for a career, the rest of the film gets very confusing. Murders are left unsolved and vivacious characters float all over the place.

The cast, Sheldon Leonard, as the reporter, Lola Lane, Paul Guilfoyle and Constance Worth, tried, but that's about all.

—B. N.

Present Daybreak and Volga Volga at 55th

The 55th St. Playhouse will present for two weeks starting Wednesday, Aug. 8th, Jean Gabin in **Daybreak (Le Jour Se Leve)**, directed by Marcel Carne (who made **Port of Shadows**) with Jules Barry and Arletty. Also on this program will be the outstanding of all Soviet musical films, Volga Volga, with Lubov Orlova, directed by G. Alexandrov, assistant to Sergei Eisenstein.

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Foe Warned of Bomb: Truman

Atomic Weapon Loosed After Rejection of Potsdam Terms

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UP).—Following is the text of President Truman's statement, announcing first use of the atomic bomb:

Sixteen hours ago an American airplane dropped one bomb on Hiroshima, an important Japanese army base. That bomb had more power than 20,000 tons of T.N.T. It had more than 2,000 times the blast power of the British "Grand Slam" which is the largest bomb ever yet used in the history of warfare.

The Japanese began the war from the air at Pearl Harbor. They have been repaid many fold. And the end is not yet. With this bomb we have now added a new and revolutionary increase in destruction to supplement the growing power of our armed forces. In their present form these bombs are now in production, and even more powerful forms are in development.

It is an atomic bomb. It is a harnessing of the basic power of the universe. The force from which the sun draws its powers has been loosed against those who brought war to the Far East.

Before 1939, it was the accepted belief of scientists that it was theoretically possible to release atomic energy. But no one knew any practical method of doing it. By 1942, however, we knew that the Germans were working feverishly to find a way to add atomic energy to the other engines of war with which they hoped to enslave the world. But they failed. We may be grateful to Providence that the Germans got the V-1's and the V-2's late and in limited quantities and even more grateful that they did not get the atomic bomb at all.

BATTLE OF LABORATORIES

The battle of the laboratories held fateful risks for us as well as the battles of the air, land and sea, and we have now won the battle of the laboratories as we have won the other battles.

Beginning in 1940, before Pearl Harbor, scientific knowledge useful in war was pooled between the United States and Great Britain, and many priceless helps to our victories have come from that arrangement. Under that general policy the research on the atomic bomb was begun. With American and British scientists working together, we entered the race of discovery against the Germans.

The United States had available the large number of scientists of distinction in the many needed areas of knowledge. It had the tremendous and industrial and financial resources necessary for the project and they could be devoted to it without undue impairment of other vital war work.

In the United States the laboratory work and the production plants, on which a substantial start had already been made, would be out of reach of enemy bombing, while at the time Britain was exposed to constant air attack and was still threatened with the possibility of invasion.

For these reasons Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt agreed it was wise to carry on the project here.

We now have two great plants and many lesser works devoted to the production of atomic power. Employment during peak construction numbered 125,000, and over 65,000 individuals are even now engaged in operating the plants. Many have worked there for two and a half years. Few know what they have been producing. They see great quantities of material going in, and they see nothing coming out of these plants, for the physical size of the explosive charge is exceedingly small. We have spent two billion dollars on the greatest scientific gamble in history—and won.

But the greatest marvel is not the size of the enterprise, its secrecy, or its cost, but the achievement of scientific brains in putting together infinitely complex pieces of knowledge held by many men in different fields of science into a workable plan. And hardly less marvelous has been the capacity of industry to design, and of labor to operate, the machines and methods to do things never done before, so that the brain child of many minds came forth in physical shape and performed as it was supposed to do.

Both science and industry worked under the direction of the United States Army, which achieved a unique success in managing so diverse a problem in the advancement of knowledge in an amazingly short time. It is doubtful if such another combination could be got together in the world. What has been done is the greatest achievement of organized science in history. It was done under high pressure and without failure.

We are now prepared to obliterate more rapidly and completely every productive enterprise the Japanese have above ground in any city. We shall destroy their docks, their factories, and their communications. Let there be no mistake; we shall completely destroy Japan's power to make war.

ULTIMATUM

It was to spare the Japanese people from utter destruction that the ultimatum of July 26 was issued at Potsdam. Their leaders promptly rejected that ultimatum. If they do not now accept our terms they may expect a rain of ruin from the air, the like of which has never been seen on this earth. Behind this air attack will follow sea and land forces in such numbers and power as they have not yet seen, and with the fighting skill of which they are already well aware.

The Secretary of War, who has kept in personal touch with all phases of the project, will immediately make public a statement giving further details.

His statement will give facts concerning the sites at Oak Ridge near Knoxville, Tenn., and at Richland near Pesco, Wash., and an installation near Santa Fe, New Mex. Although the workers at the sites have been making materials to be used in producing the greatest destructive force in history they have not themselves been in danger beyond that of many other occupations, for the utmost care has been taken of their safety.

NEW ERA

The fact that we can release atomic energy ushers in a new era in man's understanding of nature's forces. Atomic energy may in the future supplement the power that now comes from coal, oil, and falling water, but at present it cannot be produced on a basis to compete with them commercially. Before that comes, there must be a long period of intensive research.

It has never been the habit of the scientists of this country or the policy of this government to withhold from the world scientific knowledge. Normally, therefore, everything about the work with atomic energy would be made public.

But under present circumstances it is not intended to divulge the terminal processes of production or all the military applications, pending further examination of possible methods of protecting us and the rest of the world from the danger of sudden destruction.

I shall recommend that the Congress of the United States consider promptly the establishment of an appropriate commission to control the production and use of atomic power within the United States. I shall give further consideration and make further recommendations to the Congress as to how atomic power can become a powerful and forceful influence towards the maintenance of world peace.

Smoke rises from the doomed Japanese cruiser Oyodo after being bombed by U.S. and British carrier-based planes. The ship was found hiding in a cove near the Kure naval base. The enemy vessel was sent to the bottom.

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, August 7, 1945

Heard Bomb's Thunder Over 150 Miles Away

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 6 (UP).—A blast like a heavy clap of thunder rocked an area 300 miles in diameter when the Army's new atomic bomb was tested at the Alamogordo air base on July 16, residents of the area related today.

Residents of a dozen towns and isolated spots as much as 160 miles from the base today related their experiences when the blast occurred at 5:30 a.m. (MWT) on that date.

The entire southern portion of New Mexico, a portion of Arizona and the El Paso Panhandle of West Texas felt the earthquake as the sky lighted up like daylight.

El Paso, Albuquerque, Silver City, Gallup and Socorro were among the cities which felt the explosions. From Silver City, 100 miles away, Don Lusk reported:

The blast sounded like a heavy clap of thunder. Houses shook and plate glass windows were destroyed in several buildings.

Mrs. H. E. Wieselman of El Paso saw the explosions as she crossed the New Mexico-Arizona state line, 150 miles from San Marcial, the deserted Spanish village on the air base where the test bomb was luoched off.

"We had just left Safford, Ariz., where suddenly the mountains were illuminated by daylight for about three seconds," she said.

"Then it was dark again. It was exactly like the sun had come up and then suddenly gone down again."

Atom Bomb Is Loosed On Japanese City

(Continued from Page 1)

then a ball of fire, followed 40 seconds later by "a tremendous sustained roar and a heavy pressure wave." Then a huge multicolored surging cloud boiled to an altitude of more than 40,000 feet in about five minutes and dissipated clouds in its path.

The man-made cloud billowed up with "tremendous power," first in the shape of a ball, then mushroomed and changed into a long, trailing chimney-shaped column before it was dispersed by the winds.

Partly drawing back the curtain of secrecy which has guarded development of the superbomb, he said that technical processes of production and all the military applications of the atomic bomb will not be divulged "pending further examination of possible methods of protecting us and the rest of the world from the danger of sudden destruction."

So tremendous are the destructive potentialities of the bomb that he said he would recommend that Congress promptly consider the establishment of "an appropriate commission to control the production and use of atomic power in the United States."

He said he also would give further consideration and make further recommendations to Congress "as to how atomic power can become a powerful and forceful influence toward the maintenance of world peace."

He said that use of the bomb Sunday marked victory in "the greatest scientific gamble in history"—a $2,000,000,000 experiment in which 125,000 persons have contributed their efforts.

Even now, he said, in disregard of usual military secrecy, 65,000 persons are engaged in producing the mighty weapon in carefully guarded plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Richland, Wash., and near Santa Fe, N. M.

He described development of the bomb as not only a victory of American-British scientists in a desperate race with Germany, but called it "the greatest achievement of organized science in history."

Before 1939, he said, it was the accepted belief of scientists that it was theoretically possible to release atomic energy, "but no one knew any practical method of doing it."

"By 1942, however," he said, "we knew that the Germans were working feverishly to find a way to add atomic energy to the other engines of war with which they hoped to enslave the world. But they failed.

"We may be grateful to Providence that the Germans got the V-1's and the V-2's late and in limited quantities, and even more grateful that they did not get the atomic bomb at all.

"The battle of the laboratories held fateful risks for us as well as the battles of the air, land and sea, and we have now won the battle of the laboratories as we have won the other battles."

He made it plain that the frightful weapon was being turned against Japan now purely because her leaders rejected the Potsdam surrender ultimatum of July 26.

"We shall," he said, "destroy their docks, their factories and their communications. Let there be no mistake; we shall completely destroy Japan's power to make war."

Work on Uranium Led to Atom Bomb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (UP).—The first knowledge that American physicists had begun to corral atomic energy came to light in the spring of 1940.

They isolated a quantity of what they called U-235, a close relative of radio-active uranium, which is a rare element in the chromium group coming from the same source as radium. The event was described in a 1940 issue of **Physical Review**, official publication of American physicists.

A minute fraction of a gram was first isolated at the University of Minnesota. It was then tested on the cyclotron (atom-smashing machine) at Columbia University.

Shortly afterward, the General Electric Co. laboratories separated a relatively large sample of U-235, which was tested on Columbia's cyclotron. It corroborated earlier findings.

The physicists concluded that a pound of U-235 would:

Be equal in power output to 5,000,000 pounds of coal or 3,000,000 pounds of gasoline, roughly 400,000 gallons.

Contain as much energy as 15,000 tons of TNT, or 300 carloads of 50 tons each.

They said a chunk of 10 pounds would drive an ocean liner or submarine around the oceans for an indefinite period because it would possess the power output of 50,000,000 pounds of coal or 30,000,000 pounds of gasoline.

In the early experiments the scientists found that U-235 was inactive when left by itself. As soon as it touched water of ordinary temperature it automatically would start to free its energy. They reasoned that the water would be turned into steam and the steam would drive powerful turbines. A supply of new water would keep the process going indefinitely. To stop it, all that would be necessary would be to turn off the water.